

Maple District

LAND USE GUIDELINES



Ministry of
Natural
Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
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1983

Map 1

MAPLE DISTRICT REGIONAL SETTING

10 0 10 30 50 mi
10 0 10 20 30 40 km



LEGEND

- MINISTRY of NATURAL RESOURCES
REGIONAL BOUNDARY
- MINISTRY of NATURAL RESOURCES
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
- MAPLE DISTRICT



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Maple District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

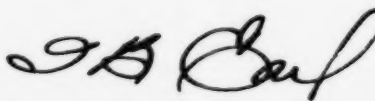
The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy*. The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.



Regional Director
Central Region



District Manager
Maple District



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I INTRODUCTION

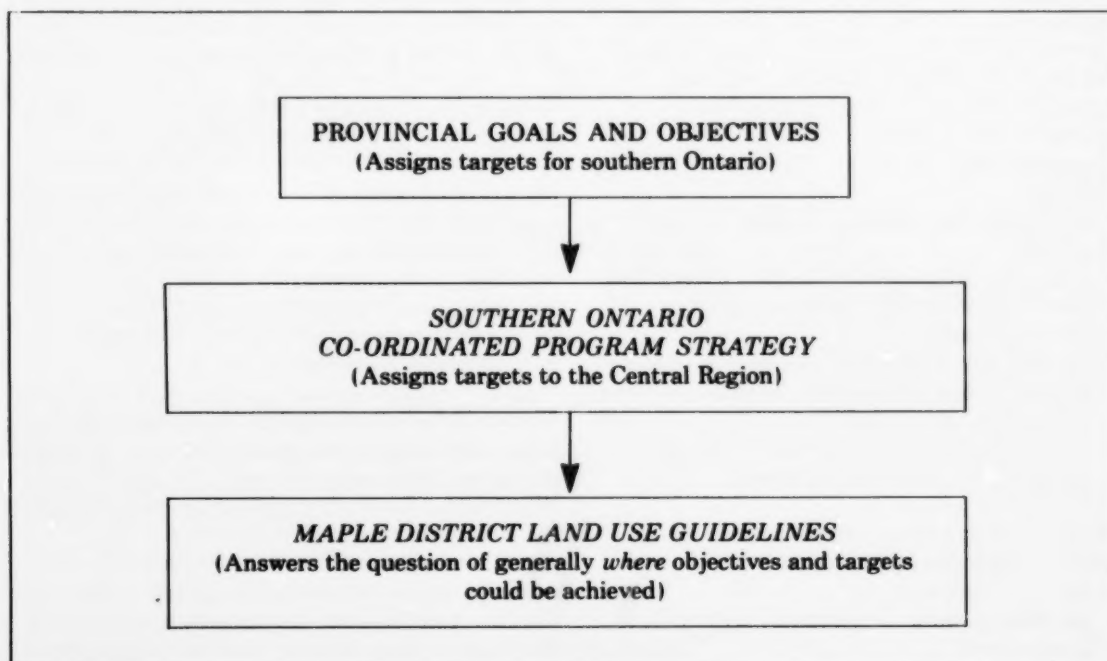
Ministry of Natural Resources' interests may be described under eight broad headings: forestry, mineral aggregate, minerals and fossil fuels, fisheries, wildlife, provincial parks, general recreation and land administration. Within each of these areas, the resources are managed to ensure protection of the resource base and to contribute economic benefits to the residents of Ontario.

Because of the competition for the resource base, the Ministry of Natural Resources has initiated the Strategic Land Use Planning program. It is intended through this planning program to identify long term targets, to help ensure that the required resource base to meet the targets is suitably protected and managed, and to identify approaches to land management which will maximize the efficiency of resource management. Table 1 illustrates the hierarchy of planning within the ministry.

Geographically, Maple District includes all of the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York, Metropolitan Toronto and a portion of the Regional Municipality of Durham (Town of Pickering, Town of Ajax, Township of Uxbridge and Township of Brock). This area includes approximately three million people (34 percent of the population of Ontario) and encompasses a land area of 484,000 hectares (1,194,481 acres) or about 0.5 percent of Ontario's land.

Physically, Maple District lies between Lake Ontario in the south and Lake Simcoe and the Holland Marsh in the north. Major physiographic areas are the Oak Ridges Moraine transecting the centre of the district and the scarp features of the Niagara Escarpment in the northwest corner of the district. Map 1 shows the district in its regional context.

TABLE 1 PLANNING HIERARCHY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES



The *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* identifies the Ministry's long term interests in this land base. The *Land Use Guidelines* will serve as the basis for plan input and review, and resource management planning and will be used to guide all ministry land use related decisions. These decisions include identifying areas for resource management, planning for integrated resource

management (development of joint program resource management plans) and providing the basis for plan input and plan review. This report summarizes the methodology used, the accepted district targets, the results from the analysis, and the means which will be used to apply the *Land Use Guidelines*. The methodology is summarized in Table 2:

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF MAJOR STEPS IN PREPARING *LAND USE GUIDELINES*

1. Establish Terms of Reference
2. Gather Background Data
 - Produce resource maps and overlays
3. Establish and Test Program Targets
4. Analyse Internal and External Program Implications
 - Re-test and refine targets
5. Prepare Draft Document
6. Consult with Public
7. Analyse and Evaluate Public Input
8. Revise *Land Use Guidelines*

As part of the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines*, detailed maps were compiled for each program area. Because of the size of these detailed maps, smaller summary maps only have been included in this document.

Copies of the resource inventory maps and information on the method used to prepare them, limitations regarding their use, and measurement of the various resource areas for each program, can be viewed at the district office. Because the maps are only able to convey a limited amount of information regarding management guidelines, they must be used in conjunction with the guidelines outlined in the program strategy sections of this document. The detailed program maps play a key role in that they show for each program:

- where the program may function without conflict;
- where the program may function if consideration is given to other resource values or planning controls;
- where the program is in conflict due to the priority of another ministry program or other external program; and
- where one program could make a special contribution to another program.

The analysis process for the district *Land Use Guidelines* has proceeded on the basis of three major considerations:

- the need to work cooperatively with private landowners;

- the need to work with municipalities so that wherever it is feasible the resource base is protected; and
- the need to integrate resource management activities wherever possible in order to make the most effective use of limited resources.

This document has been based on a recognition that the planning control of private land in municipalities is exercised by the municipalities under the authority of the *Planning Act* administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and co-ordinated resource management. The ministry will continue to work with these groups and especially with municipalities, through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There will be instances when the ministry and others, for example another government agency, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified the ministry will enter into negotiations to arrive at an acceptable solution. Whether the decisions are made by the ministry or other agencies, this document will provide the necessary criteria and direction to guide ministry staff in the role they

play in the decision making process.

The way in which the ministry will work with municipalities, conservation authorities, and others (for example, the Niagara Escarpment Commission and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food) is outlined in the application section of this report.

The ministry recognizes that public consultation is an important part of the planning process. In southern Ontario, public involvement in ministry planning began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* which outlines the objectives, targets and general direction which the ministry proposes to pursue.

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of open houses in June 1982. At that time the public was asked to: comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information, provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area, and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process. In addition, the public was provided with an overview of the ministry's role and responsibilities and a perspective to assist in the review of the draft *Maple District Land Use Strategy*⁽¹⁾ which was nearing completion.

In July 1982, the draft *Land Use Strategy* was released and in August additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed in the *Land Use Strategy* and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and agencies at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Maple District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in Appendix A of this report.

This document outlines how the ministry hopes to achieve its targets in Maple District. The benefit of using targets is that they provide a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain ministry program policies.

It is not intended that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to aim for target achievement over the next 20 to 40 years.

However, a number of factors may affect achievement of the stated targets including:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement was based;
- changing economic and social conditions on a local or provincial basis;
- new or improved information which could result in a change of the original estimates; and
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

Where there are changes in targets, whether for the above or other reasons, the document will be amended accordingly.

With the publishing of this document, it is anticipated that again the conservation authorities, municipalities and special interest groups will be interested in meeting with the ministry to discuss the application of the *Land Use Guidelines*. Ministry staff will be available to attend follow-up meetings.

This document is best viewed as a set of working guidelines which will be subject to review and re-evaluation.

(1) *Maple District Land Use Strategy* was the former name of the *Maple District Land Use Guidelines*

Direction for ministry activities in Maple District is provided in two chapters: General Policies and Specific Policies. The general policies which are outlined in the following chapter, deal with integrated resource management, public safety, environment and energy. These policies apply to

all ministry programs. Specific policies, which are presented in Chapter III, provide additional direction to specific ministry activities. The contribution which each program will make to the application of the general policies is elaborated on in the specific policies for each program.

A: integrated resource management

1. POLICY STATEMENT

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water resource management. This means that the ministry will normally undertake two or more compatible activities on the same major areas concurrently or sequentially over time, and recognize that in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection or recreation is necessary;
- ensure that each program contributes, to the extent possible, to the achievement of other program objectives. Individual area management plans, including water management plans, will be directed to achieving as many ministry objectives as possible to ensure integrated management and increased efficiency;
- permit interim use of candidate parks providing park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged; uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls; and, uses which would conflict with the long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited; and
- apply the resource management integration guidelines outlined in each program section.

B: public safety

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts and from abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

In Maple District, public safety concerns related to flooding, erosion and earth slippage are dealt with in cooperation with the conservation authorities. Through plan input and review the district attempts to ensure that development avoids areas susceptible to these hazards or occurs only with adequate protection and safeguards. Other actions that the ministry takes include participating in contingency planning and co-operating with conservation authorities and other agencies in the identification of floodplains and other hazardous sites in developed and developing areas.

The ministry's actions regarding flood hazards are guided by the provincial floodplain management policy.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities and with landowners and resource users.

The fire management program of the ministry performs a support function that provides expert knowledge and specialized services in matters of fire control and fire use to groups within and outside the ministry. These services relate to preventing the occurrence of wildfires and controlling those wildfires that threaten values.

In Maple District forest fire protection services are normally provided by municipal agencies. The ministry can play a significant role in developing municipal expertise in minimizing risks from forest fires and in emergency planning.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the public safety policy statement is discussed in the specific strategy sections.

C: environment

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. This involves managing renewable resources on a biologically sound basis, and managing non-renewable resources to meet current demands, giving attention to anticipated future needs. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigating measures and/or rehabilitation are used.

All programs contribute to achieving the broad objective of identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province.

The ministry is very concerned about the potential impact of acid rain on Ontario's

resources. Although it is believed that acid rain will have a relatively small effect on fisheries in Maple District, the ministry does have concerns with respect to the possible effects of acid rain on vegetation. The ministry will work closely with other government agencies to monitor the effect of contaminants such as acid rain on natural resources.

In the Maple District, a large number of wetlands occur. These wetlands, as well as other areas, are the subject of much development pressure from conflicting and adjacent land uses. The ministry will be issuing a specific wetlands policy in the near future. The ministry will continue to encourage consideration of all wetlands in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the environment policy statement is discussed in the specific strategy sections.

D: energy

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

Ontario is committed to a major effort to increase its energy self-sufficiency. The district's major

contribution will be the encouragement of fuelwood harvest as a part of good forest management. The district also has a role to play in areas such as energy conservation and solar water heating demonstration projects.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the energy policy statement is discussed in the specific strategy sections.

III SPECIFIC POLICIES

This chapter outlines:

- the district objectives and targets;
- a resource analysis to determine the feasibility of achieving the targets; and
- the program strategies that identify the policies and guidelines to be followed in achieving the objectives and targets.

The goals, broad objectives and specific program targets of the Ministry of Natural Resources are identified in the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated*

Program Strategy. These targets were divided and assigned to the four administrative regions in southern Ontario. The regional targets were further divided and assigned to the local districts where, based on detailed information, the targets were tested to determine if they were reasonable and achievable. Revision of the targets can be made if the need is identified during further analysis. Changes in the data base may also necessitate revision of the assigned targets.

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices, and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS

The targets for forestry in the Maple District are:

- to produce an annual continuous supply of 39,600 cubic metres (1.4 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes by the year 2020 while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest production to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Production

The estimated current harvest in Maple District excluding fuelwood is approximately 28,300 cubic metres (1 million cubic feet). Approximately 25 percent of this figure is harvested with ministry involvement.

In terms of product, approximately 75 percent of timber harvested in the district is sawlogs and veneer. The remainder is pulpwood, poles and firewood. Tops of sawlogs and veneer logs, and small trees from woodlot thinning are utilized as fuelwood and contribute to the energy self-sufficiency target.

b. Resource Potential and Constraints

Total production forest land in the district potentially available to contribute to achievement of the forest production target is approximately 22,300 hectares (55,000 acres). This estimate considers potential constraints on use of existing forested areas and the existence of open land suitable for reforestation. The basis of this estimate is shown in Table 3.

c. Potential and Projected Production

The potential annual production of wood in the district by the year 2020 is projected to be

approximately 77,800 cubic metres (2.75 million cubic feet) net merchantable volume—double the target. This estimate is based on an annual increment of 3.5 cubic metres per hectare (50 cubic feet per acre) per year.

Achievement of the target depends upon management of private land. Present ownership patterns, the small size of land holdings, other demands on the land base and associated factors, make the task of managing private land forests and achieving this target very difficult.

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF EXISTING AND POTENTIAL FOREST LANDS

	Hectares	Acres
Gross existing forest area	50,600	125,000
Deduction park and candidate park areas	500	1,300
Deduction special wildlife areas	300	700
Deduction pits and quarries	2,000	5,000
Deduction land not available for timber production ⁽¹⁾	25,500	63,000
Net existing forest area	22,300	55,000
Deduction fragile sites (no cutting allowed)	2,000	5,000
Deduction site class 3 (too poor for timber production)	8,100	20,000
Net production forest area	12,200	30,000
Net area available for planting	10,100	25,000
Combined total (Net available production forest area)	22,300	55,000

(1) Unavailable due to urbanization, rural estate development, roads, hydro corridors, etc.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is outlined in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Public Safety:

- prepare and implement a fire management plan;
- develop cooperative fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities; and
- ensure that development and harvesting activities in forested areas are designed to reduce the possibility of fire spread.

Environment:

- manage forests so that the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants will be protected;
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments as required; and
- ensure that marking for selective cutting is sensitive to the ecological functions of wooded areas.

Energy:

- encourage the harvest of fuelwood; and
- participate in studies on the feasibility of establishing hybrid poplar plantations for energy production.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

The important resource areas for forestry are defined below and are shown on Map 2.

- (1) High Forest Management Potential—existing hardwood woodlots and plantations on productive sites.
- (2) Moderate Forest Management Potential—existing scattered woodlots in good agricultural areas and tree planting on class 4, 5 and 6 agricultural land.
- (3) Low Forest Management Potential—existing protection forest and areas likely to be developed for non-forestry uses.

Within the first area, the treatment of existing woodlots will be considered more important than planting activities. Tolerant hardwoods will be managed to produce high quality sawlogs and veneer. Conifers will be managed to produce

Map 2

MAPLE DISTRICT

FORESTRY

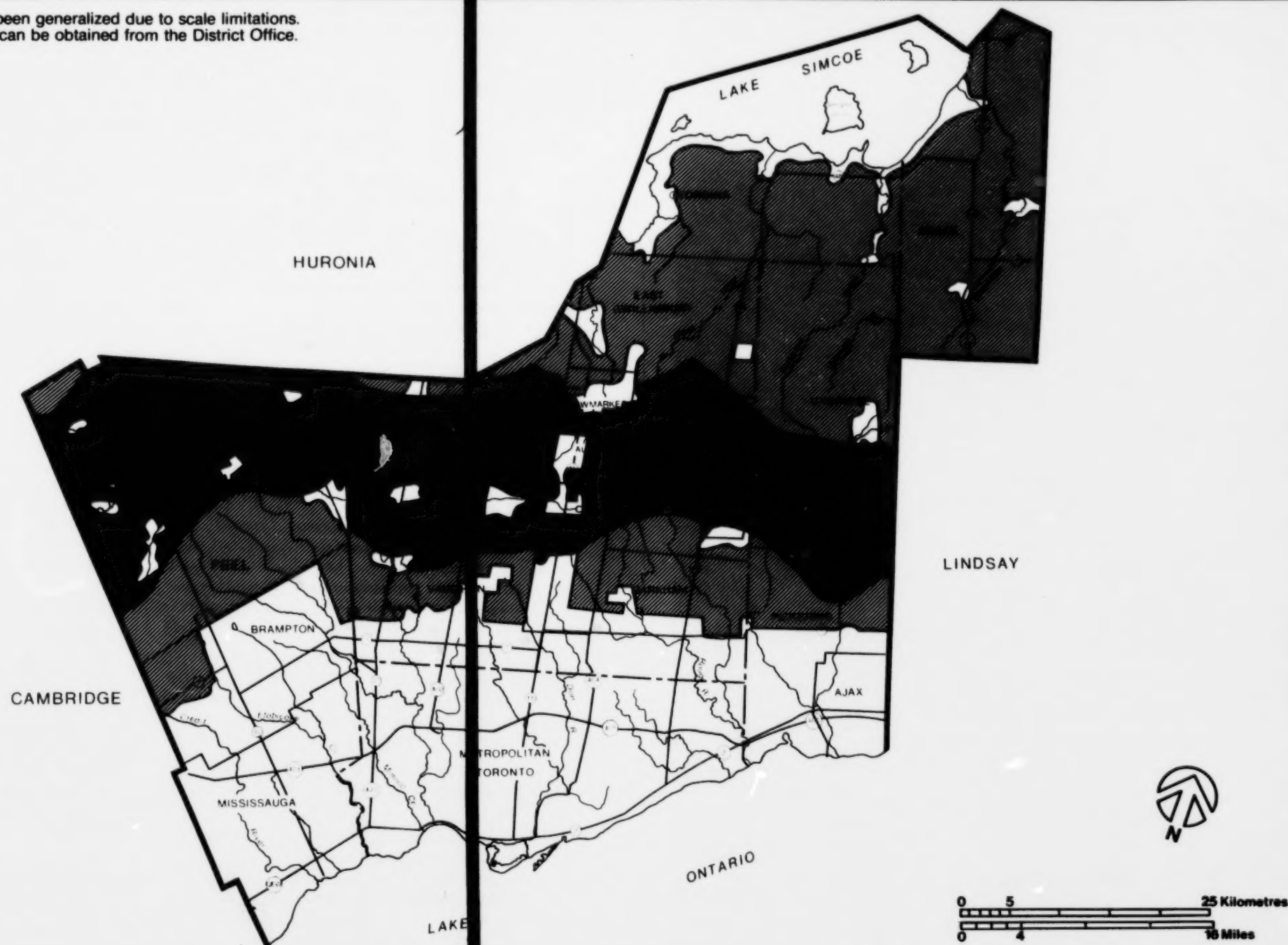
LEGEND

-  Area Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Municipal Boundary
-  MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

-  High Forest Management Potential
-  Moderate Forest Management Potential
-  Low Forest Management Potential

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations. Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.



pulpwood, poles and sawlogs, and a variety of other products.

There are supplemental criteria that apply to each of the above. If in addition to contributing to forestry targets, forest management would assist achievement of other objectives, management will first be directed to the provision of multiple benefits. These other objectives are:

- enhancement of proper environmental conditions for fish and wildlife;
- protection against flood and erosion;
- provision of recreational opportunities; and
- management of water supplies.

In an effort to ensure that the high and moderate forest management potential areas will remain available, district staff will:

- encourage the protection of these areas through the review of plans of other agencies;
- promote and encourage intensive forest management to maximize production and produce high value forest products through *Woodlands Improvement Act* (WIA) agreements extension services and education; and
- encourage proper utilization of forest products to maximize the forest contribution to the economy through assisting in marketing of forest products.

The majority of the district's productive forest base falls within high and moderate management potential areas. It is to these areas that the forest management program will direct most of its activity. Forest management activities in low management potential areas will be limited to providing general information and advice, encouraging the utilization of forest resources for commercial purposes prior to development and protecting the vegetation in and adjacent to river valleys.

The ministry currently manages approximately 3,300 hectares (8,300 acres) of agreement forest, which are owned by the Regional Municipalities of York, Durham and the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. In addition approximately 300 hectares (700 acres) of Crown land are managed for forest production. These public forests will continue to be managed to produce wood fibre, recreational opportunities and wildlife habitat.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

- (i) Forestry staff will provide technical advice and assistance to the other programs in the management of forestry aspects of their projects and properties.
- (ii) Those forest management projects that protect or enhance cold water streams and their

headwaters should be given special consideration during project selection.

(iii) Forest management may take place in provincial parks only for demonstration purposes, park development or as part of approved park management activities according to master plans and to provincial parks planning and management policies.

(iv) Forest management may occur in candidate parks, with judicious controls, if it will have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives and if it is conducted within the framework of approved management guidelines.

(v) Forest management in significant areas of natural and scientific interest will require prior consultation with parks staff.

(vi) Forest management practices will be co-ordinated with fish and wildlife and whenever possible will incorporate management techniques that will improve fish or wildlife habitat, particularly in the important resource areas. WIA landowners will be made aware of the option of incorporating wildlife management into their agreements.

(vii) Forest management will be conducted on high potential aggregate areas only after consultation with mineral resources staff. Topics to be discussed include the resource potential for both forestry and mineral aggregate, the probability of extraction occurring, and the possibilities for sequential use.

(viii) District supervisors will continue to be consulted during both the preparation and review of agreement forest and Crown land forest management plans. Consideration will be given to mineral resource, fish, wildlife, recreation and environmental values in these plans.

(ix) Forest management staff will notify staff in other programs of pending WIA agreements for lands where another program interest has been mapped, or where the landowner has special interests related to their program.

(x) Forest management proposals in areas with planning or development concerns will be reviewed with district lands staff.

(xi) On hazard lands, forest management prescriptions will incorporate site protection objectives (erosion control, bank stabilization, etc.). Flood prone lands may be managed for forest production purposes.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) The ministry's forest management activities will normally be restricted on lands designated for urban expansion, rural residential development,

and other uses which would significantly reduce the forest production potential. Involvement in these areas will usually be limited to advisory services.

(ii) Any municipal planning policies which may affect forest management on private land, especially in areas designated environmentally sensitive, will be carefully reviewed before forestry activities are carried out.

(iii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the ministry will not undertake any forest management actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all forest management programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

(iv) Agreement forests will be managed with the continued involvement of the owners (municipalities and conservation authorities).

(v) Reforestation will not occur on prime agricultural land without prior consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Existing woodlots in agricultural areas will be managed wherever possible.

(vi) The ministry will cooperate with conservation authorities in the provision of private land forestry services.

(vii) Forest management plans will be available

for public review.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage municipalities to develop official plan policies which recognize the value of high forest management potential areas and encourage the protection of these areas for future management.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of zoning by-laws which recognize forest management as a permitted use in all appropriate areas of the municipality.

(iii) The ministry will encourage the implementation of tree cutting by-laws.

(iv) The ministry will:

- provide information on existing and potential forest resources;
- encourage the protection of existing high quality woodlots from incompatible development;
- encourage the use of forests for commercial, recreational, aesthetic and conservation values;
- encourage private landowners to participate in forestry advisory services and assistance programs; and
- encourage private development to retain as much existing forest cover as possible.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in Maple District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 460 million tonnes (512 million tons) for the period of 1982-2000.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Maple District has a variety of mineral resources. Unconsolidated mineral resources in order of importance are: sand and gravel, and clay. Consolidated mineral resources, in order of importance are: shale, sandstone and limestone.

There are 142 pits and 10 quarries covering approximately 6770 hectares (16,720 acres). (Map 3).

Currently, sand and gravel, shale and sandstone are being extracted. For the past four years, an

average of 16.3 million tonnes (18 million tons) of sand and gravel, 680,400 tonnes (750,000 tons) of shale and 726 tonnes (800 tons) of sandstone have been produced within the district on an annual basis.

To facilitate comparison of the target with the estimated supply, the target for mineral aggregate production in the Maple District has been tentatively broken down for sand and gravel, and shale, as these are the commodities produced in substantial amounts in the district. The sand and gravel component of the 1982-2000 target is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 438 million tonnes (486 million tons), while the shale component of the target is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 23.4 million tonnes (26 million tons). Due to the limited production of sandstone, and the absence of any limestone extraction operations, no targets have been established for these commodities.

In the longer time frame, by the year 2020, it is estimated that the total cumulative demand for sand and gravel will be 1,137 million tonnes (1,254 million tons) and for shale 60 million tonnes (66 million tons).

The target for mineral aggregate resource use is based on projected demand. Demand varies with economic growth, costs associated with extraction, new technologies in production or extraction as well as social trends. As a result of these factors, it is likely that demands will change during the period which the target covers.

The estimated amounts of aggregate available from licenced areas are about 453 million tonnes (500 million tons) of sand and gravel, and 36 million tonnes (40 million tons) of shale. Although

these volumes may be sufficient to meet the target, they are not adequate to meet longer term demands. In addition, the ministry cannot guarantee continued use or level of production from the licenced areas. Licenced sources should not be heavily relied upon for the following reasons:

- the district does not have a reliable estimate of quality and quantity of resources;
- there is no guarantee that the licenced operations will remain licenced or be available to meet the projected demand; and
- there is no control on the licenced operations to ensure availability of resources.

There are approximately 5,900 million tonnes (6,500 million tons) of sand and gravel, and 10,600 million tonnes (11,800 million tons) of shale in the unlicenced areas within the district. Out of these, high potential sand and gravel resources amount to 1,370 million tonnes (1,523 million tons) and high potential shale resources total 1,814 million tonnes (2,016 million tons). Table 4 compares this supply with the target.

The limestone resources have not yet been evaluated in detail as there is no current production within the district. Further studies of this resource will be undertaken.

Several important items must be recognized when working with the mineral aggregate target. Firstly, the target is flexible as changes in demand are closely tied to economic trends. Secondly, mineral resources are non-renewable and the target represents a minimum supply which will be needed for future use in specific periods. Thirdly, once potential aggregate sites have been developed for housing or other urban uses, the aggregate is effectively unavailable.

TABLE 4 MINERAL AGGREGATE SUMMARY

Commodity	Target		Projected Demand		Estimated Resources in Licenced Pits and Quarries		Estimated High Potential Total Resources ⁽¹⁾	
	million tonnes (tons) year 2000		million tonnes (tons) year 2020		million tonnes (tons)		million tonnes (tons)	
Sand and gravel	437	(486)	1,137	(1,254)	453	(500)	1,370	(1,523)
Shale	23	(26)	60	(66)	36	(40)	1,814	(2,016)
Total	460	(512)	1,197	(1,320)	489	(540)	3,184	(3,539)

(1) Total aggregate resources in Maple District are estimated to be 16,500 million tonnes (18,300 million tons). From these, high potential mineral resource areas have been identified. Resource tonnages shown are those estimated available in high potential mineral resource areas after deleting the resource unavailable as a result of constraints. Licenced areas have not been included.

Therefore, as a means of providing for the future it is often necessary to maintain the resource potential of more land than the target would suggest.

The ministry is not seeking land use designation of large areas as "aggregate extraction" but rather is seeking forestry, rural and agricultural designations which would provide for ongoing uses without closing the door for future extraction, should that become desirable or necessary. In this regard the ministry is seeking to ensure that sufficient aggregate is available to meet the target and to keep future options open.

Sequential land use will be encouraged. Subject to certain constraints, such as the height of the water table, a pit or quarry can be rehabilitated to almost any desired after use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, residential, commercial or industrial.

In conclusion, it appears that the 1982-2000 target for mineral aggregate (sand and gravel and shale) can be met in the district. However, since licenced areas contain barely enough resource to meet the target, since demand will continue after the year 2000, and since only a fraction of the high potential areas identified outside licenced areas will actually be available and suitable for extraction, the ministry will therefore seek to maintain the potential of as much of the high potential aggregate resource areas as is practicable within the context of other necessary land use planning considerations. Special consideration will be directed to those municipalities which contain high potential resources, specifically, Caledon, Uxbridge, King, Whitchurch-Stouffville and Brock.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is outlined in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Public Safety:

- work towards the elimination of hazards created by abandoned pits by preparing and maintaining a list of abandoned sites; and
- in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, make field inspections and determine appropriate action to secure and eliminate hazards associated with abandoned pits and quarries.

Environment:

- endeavour to achieve program objectives with minimal long term disturbance to the

environment; and

- require mitigating measures and rehabilitation where environmental impacts from extraction operations are inevitable.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

(i) **Existing licenced pits and quarries** These are the most important resource areas. The ministry will continue to monitor these operations, and will seek to ensure that land uses in the surrounding areas are compatible with continued extraction.

(ii) **High potential mineral aggregate resource areas** The identification of the high potential aggregate resource areas is based on a preliminary analysis where the total resource was identified, and then reduced based on geologic, economic and planning considerations. It is anticipated that a significant portion of the high potential areas will be determined to be unsuitable for extraction when a more detailed analysis of constraints is made on a site by site basis. The map of high potential areas also will need to be modified and updated as new geological information becomes available.

The ministry will, through negotiations with municipalities, seek to maintain the potential of the high potential areas.

The high potential resources are shown on Map 3 and are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Municipalities of particular concern for sand and gravel are: Caledon, Uxbridge, King, Whitchurch-Stouffville and Brock. The deposits in the urban areas were considered, however, land use planning constraints and conflicting development precluded inclusion of these areas.

The shale deposits in Maple District are limited to the Region of Peel. In terms of potential, the deposits in the Town of Caledon and the northwest part of the City of Brampton are considered to be equal. The deposits in the City of Mississauga and in the rest of the City of Brampton were considered, but not included, due to the extent of the urbanization in these areas.

Sandstone is only found within the Town of Caledon and production is low in the district. There appears to be a renewed interest in the use of sandstone in the market. As a result, preliminary inventory work was undertaken. Two significant areas totalling approximately 530 hectares (1,300 acres) were identified and will be recommended to the Niagara Escarpment Commission for inclusion in their plan.

MAPLE DISTRICT

MINERAL AGGREGATE

LEGEND

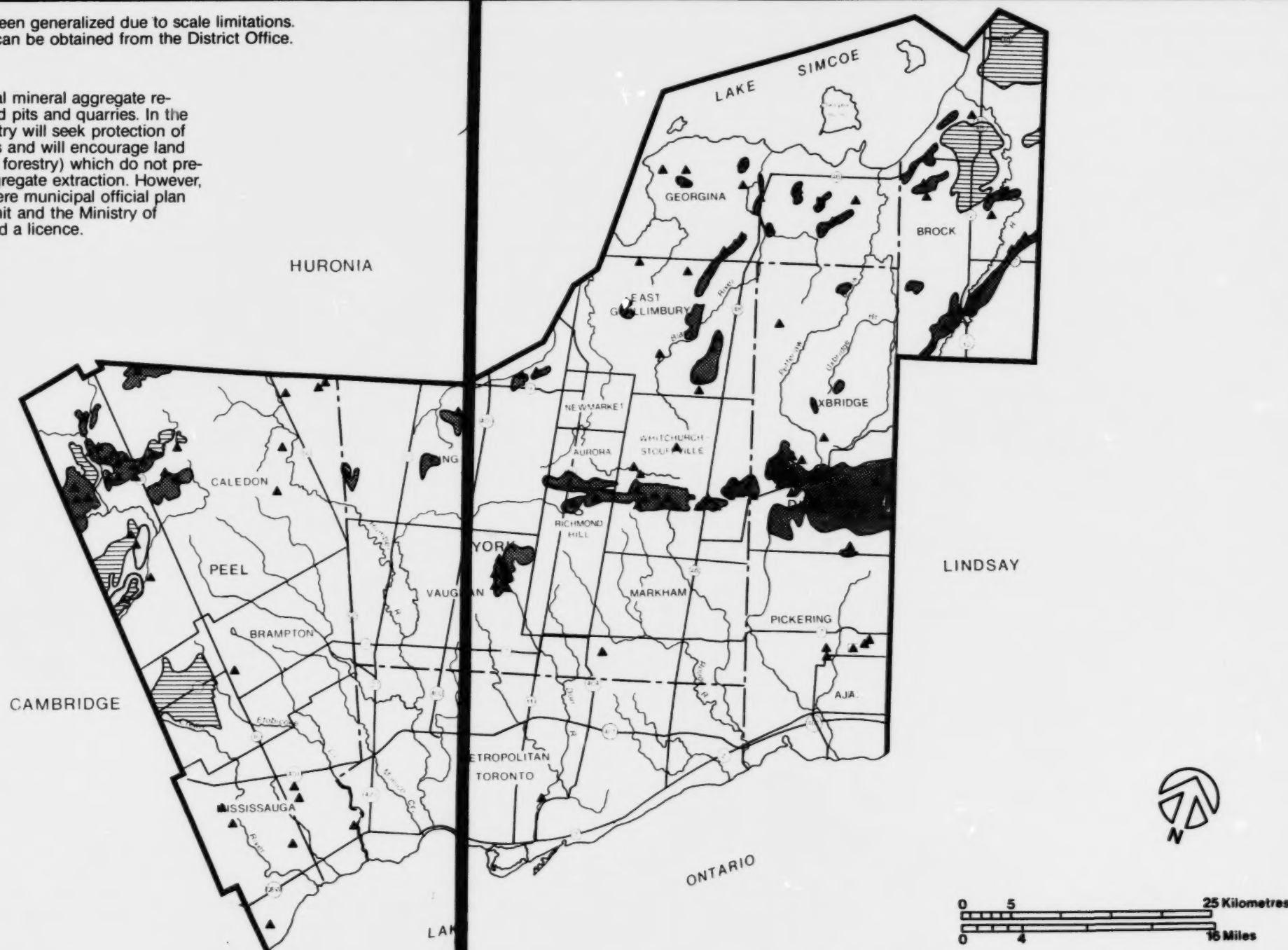
-  Area Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Municipal Boundary
-  MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

-  High Potential Sand and Gravel
-  High Potential Sandstone
-  High Potential Bedrock
-  Licenced Pits and Quarries

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

This map shows high potential mineral aggregate resources and currently licenced pits and quarries. In the high potential areas the Ministry will seek protection of adequate aggregate resources and will encourage land uses (such as agriculture and forestry) which do not preclude the option of future aggregate extraction. However, extraction can occur only where municipal official plan and zoning designations permit and the Ministry of Natural Resources has granted a licence.



Limestone is found in the Town of Caledon, the Township of Brock and the Township of Georgina. Although limestone is not currently quarried within the district, it is imported and used in aggregate operations. The bedrock limestone resources available in the district may assist in meeting the projected demand. Therefore, high potential bedrock areas have been identified.

(iii) Locally significant mineral aggregate resources The ministry will encourage the maintenance of the potential of these other areas where they are of local significance or provide future flexibility.

(iv) Other strategies

- re-examine the constraints to resource extraction;
- assess licenced tonnage and monitor annual resource production;
- ensure a reliable and consistent communication and public consultation process. This involves adopting a pro-active communication strategy. Major topics to be dealt with include: protection of resource areas, rehabilitation, the gravel industry, and abandoned pits and quarries; and
- evaluate, in conjunction with municipalities, abandoned pits and quarries to determine site rehabilitation needs.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Proposals for extraction activities, including applications and site plans, will be circulated to all ministry programs. Significant changes to these documents which would alter the character of operations will also be circulated to all programs.

(ii) In approving site plans, a buffer will normally be required between the extraction limits and any stream or lake. The buffer should provide protection to habitat, if necessary, as well as siltation control. The fish and wildlife program will be consulted regarding the location and types of buffers.

(iii) There will be no aggregate extraction in provincial parks and wildlife management areas except for approved on-site utilization.

(iv) Pit and quarry applications in floodplains will receive detailed scrutiny to ensure that they will not significantly increase flooding hazards.

(v) Mineral resources staff will develop detailed guidelines in conjunction with other ministry staff and, where appropriate, other agencies regarding extraction proposals potentially affecting streams and lakes, floodplains, wildlife habitat, and highly productive woodlots.

(vi) Extraction proposals for areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(vii) The ministry will encourage pit operators to rehabilitate their sites to a condition compatible with surrounding land uses. Where appropriate, mineral resources staff will encourage rehabilitation involving natural resource management, and will refer the operator to the appropriate ministry program for advice.

(viii) Mineral resources staff will assist the parks program in the identification of earth science features of educational and scientific significance.

(ix) When reviewing applications for wayside pits, mineral resources staff will consult program strategy maps for possible conflicts with other program interests.

(x) Mineral resources staff will develop in conjunction with other district staff, guidelines for tree planting and wildlife enhancement on specific sites identified as high potential mineral aggregate resource areas.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) In processing pit and quarry applications mineral resources staff will ensure that a site has proper official plan and zoning status before issuing a licence.

(ii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that extraction proposals are in conformity with the plan.

(iii) No quarrying in the Amabel or Lockport Formations will take place at any point nearer to the natural edge of the Niagara Escarpment than 91 metres (300 feet) measured horizontally. In addition, the Niagara Escarpment Pits and Quarries Restrictive Zone may apply.

(iv) The ministry will work with other agencies to ensure that aggregate resources which would be sterilized by a planned development (e.g., a reservoir) will be utilized wherever possible.

(v) The ministry will provide municipalities, other government agencies and the public with basic resource data. The ministry will assist municipalities in the identification of areas required to meet local, regional and provincial aggregate requirements.

(vi) Mineral resources staff will circulate pit and quarry applications to local and regional municipalities and, as appropriate, to conservation authorities, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of

Labour and the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

(vii) When the ministry is contacted by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications during the preparation of aggregate sources lists, programs will be consulted as appropriate, to ensure their concerns are considered.

(viii) The ministry will encourage the concept of extraction as an interim land use activity. Toward this end the ministry will:

- encourage operators of extractive sites to make the most effective use of the land resource;
- encourage sequential land use and progressive and ultimate rehabilitation with the active extraction area limited to a minimum practical size;
- encourage operation of the site in a manner as compatible as possible with surrounding land uses and activities; and
- encourage all depleted extractive sites, including wayside pits and quarries, to be returned to a condition suitable for an acceptable after-use and compatible with adjacent land uses.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) Official plans should:

- include policies that recognize existing licenced pits and quarries and protect them from incompatible land uses;
- identify and protect from land uses which are incompatible with possible future extraction as much of the mineral aggregate resources occurring in the municipality as is realistically possible in the context of the municipality's other necessary land use planning objectives, and in recognition of the continuing local, regional and provincial need for mineral aggregates;
- provide a clear and reasonable mechanism to permit the establishment or expansion of pits and quarries;
- permit wayside pits and quarries without requiring an amendment to the plan or zoning by-law, except the plan may require a rezoning for a wayside pit or quarry in areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which are designated in the plan; and
- include policies to encourage rehabilitation to an after-use compatible with the long term uses permitted by the plan.

(ii) Zoning by-laws should include the following:

- definitions for the terms pit, quarry, wayside pit and wayside quarry;
- a distinctive extractive zoning category such that pits or quarries are permitted activities with no uses or other activities permitted that

would be incompatible with mineral aggregate operations;

- provisions that permitted uses in the extractive zone include accessory uses such as stockpiling, sorting and washing operations; compatible uses such as agriculture and forestry; and ancillary uses such as asphalt plants (which can be limited to specific properties by the local municipality); and
- a clause that permits wayside pits and quarries in all zoning categories, except in zones which are established to recognize existing development or areas of particular environmental sensitivity, where wayside pits and quarries may be prohibited.

(iii) The ministry will provide comments to planning review and approval agencies on proposed planning actions that may have implications for mineral aggregate resource development. Comments will relate to the compliance of these actions with mineral aggregate resource policy and to wise mineral aggregate resource management.

(iv) The ministry will provide information on the location of abandoned pits and quarries to promote public safety.

c: minerals and fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGETS

Specific mining production targets cannot be established because of difficulties in predicting market trends and assessing resource potential, and because actual production is a responsibility of the private sector.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Peat resources are found in the Township of Georgina, Township of Brock and the Town of Caledon. Presently extraction is taking place on a small scale and is limited to agricultural and horticultural purposes. The current increasing demand for energy production may necessitate further investigation of the peat resources potential in terms of large scale extraction for energy use. At present there are no known oil or gas resources in the district.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is outlined in section b, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Public Safety

- in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour make field inspections and determine appropriate action to secure and eliminate hazards associated with abandoned open pit mines and mine shafts; and
- keep up-to-date maps showing the location of abandoned oil and gas wells. These maps will be consulted when development proposals are reviewed.

Environment

- endeavour to achieve program objectives with minimal long term disturbance to the environment.

Energy

- assist in the identification of areas suitable for oil, gas or peat extraction.

b. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Crown lands open to staking will continue to be available for mineral exploration, except where the needs of ministry programs justify the withdrawal of the area from staking.

(ii) Mineral resources staff will assist the parks program in the identification of earth science features of educational and scientific interest.

c. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will provide information on the location of gas and oil wells to promote public safety.

(ii) The ministry will encourage municipalities to support mineral exploration and extraction.

D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:

Sport Fishing

- to meet demands within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource;

Commercial Fishing

- to maintain a viable industry;

Bait Fishing

- to maintain current bait fish production; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Fish Species

- to prevent the extinction of any native species.

2. TARGETS

The fishery targets for Maple District are:

Sport Fishing

- to provide 1.6 million recreation opportunities by the year 2000;

Commercial Fishing

- to provide 2,700 kilograms (6,000 pounds) annually by the year 2000;

Bait Fishing

- to provide 1.89 million dozen fish annually by the year 2000 from natural sources; and

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species

- to ensure no native fish species become extinct.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Production and Resource Potential

(i) **Sport Fish** A survey of anglers carried out in 1980 estimated that Maple District received 1,195,000 angler days of sport fishing pressure in that year. This figure, however, requires further verification.

Present information derived from field studies indicates that these anglers harvested approximately 113,500 kilograms (250,200 pounds) of fish annually in the Maple District portion of

Lake Simcoe. An additional 27,200 kilograms (59,500 pounds) of salmon are harvested annually from that portion of Lake Ontario in the district. However, harvest information from other water bodies within the district, and for species other than the salmon of Lake Ontario, is lacking. Work has begun to compile this information and refine the targets.

The target provides for a 35 percent increase in fishing opportunities in the district. Achievement of the target, while maintaining present fishing quality, will require an equivalent increase in harvest.

An increase in the angler's catch is conceivable, particularly with respect to the burgeoning Lake Ontario salmonid fishery. The Credit River is also beginning to contribute more rainbow trout to the angler's creel. For most other water bodies (streams, inland lakes) a significant increase in the harvest of fish will probably not occur. Apart from the biological potential of these waters, water quality degradation and constraints on access will probably limit the contribution of these waters to fish production. Exceptions may occur in those instances where the removal of barriers to fish migration would open up waters to fish production, e.g., Pepperlaw Brook.

If rehabilitation efforts on Lake Simcoe are successful, a greater percentage of the catch will be in the form of salmonids (lake trout, whitefish) and a smaller percentage in the form of perch and smelt. However, the total number of kilograms of fish produced from Lake Simcoe will probably not change dramatically from present levels.

The target can therefore only be achieved with rehabilitation and protection of fisheries habitat. Of particular concern is cold water fish habitat. Pressure on cold water fish is thought to exceed potential and therefore the cold water habitat must be protected.

(ii) **Commercial Fish** The commercial fish target proposes a reduction from the 1979 reported harvest of 3,810 kilograms (8,400 pounds).

Recent harvests are not resulting in stress on the population and therefore no changes in harvest will be proposed without further study. With rehabilitation of the Lake Ontario fisheries it may be possible to increase the target without conflicts with other users.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management, and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

(iii) **Bait Fish** Preliminary work indicates that the present level of commercial harvest (2.04 million dozen—average harvest, 1976—1980) of bait fish may exceed the biological yield of Maple District streams and Lake Simcoe.

The maximum number of licences for each bait fish management area has been established, and each area has a waiting list of applicants. There is an ongoing effort to improve the data base and rationale for determining the proper harvest level, and therefore the maximum number of licences. In the coming years, some form of quota control may be required if concerns regarding pressure on the resource are confirmed.

b. Major Constraints

Constraints that may have an impact on the achievement of the fishery targets include: lack of access, habitat destruction or water quality deterioration, pest species, lack of utilization of certain species and the lack of detailed information covering the various aspects of the fishery resources, including fish stocks, habitat, harvest and user data.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated management resource policy is outlined in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Public Safety

- assist in the monitoring of contaminant levels in fish.

Environment

- manage fish on the basis of aquatic communities rather than single species;
- identify and protect the habitat of rare or

endangered fish species; and

- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments where required.

b. Important Resources Areas and Area Strategies

In the Maple District cold water fish habitat management is the most critical. The angler demand for lake trout and other cold water fish currently exceeds the estimated capacity to produce. The emphasis for fisheries management is therefore on lake and stream cold water habitat—its assessment and inventory, its protection and, where necessary, its rehabilitation. This does not imply that warm water fish habitat is to be ignored, but that cold water habitat and species are the least plentiful, the most sensitive to pressures and thus in most immediate need of special management.

Map 4 illustrates the important fisheries areas in the Maple District. From a management perspective, lakes and streams are considered of equal significance.

- Lakes: (1) Lake Simcoe
(2) Lake Ontario
(3) Kettle lakes
(4) Other private lakes and ponds
- Streams: (1) Credit River
(2) Duffins Creek
(3) Upper Humber River
(4) Oak Ridges Moraine tributaries
(5) Other rivers and streams

Due to the limitations of the mapping scale not all areas have been graphically represented.

Lake Simcoe has been the subject of major citizen and government interest. The Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) policies recognize the important recreational role which Lake Simcoe plays within the waterway. The contribution of fishing as a form of recreation and the importance of protecting fish habitat on Lake Simcoe are further acknowledged in the CORTS policies which indicate the ministry as a lead agency in implementing the recommendations. The *Lake Simcoe-Couchiching Basin Environmental Strategy*, which originated from intense public concern about protecting and improving the Lake Simcoe environment, has recognized fish and fishing as important. As a result, major efforts are underway to decrease the nutrient loading to the lake and thus improve habitat for lake trout and whitefish in particular. The ministry again is a key agency in implementing the *Strategy*.

The ministry has also initiated programs to monitor the quality of Lake Simcoe for fisheries.

The Lake Simcoe Fisheries Assessment Unit was established as one of the first in the province to analyze the fish resource. Specific regulations have been introduced to encourage wise utilization of the cold water species (e.g., regulating amount and size of catch).

Policies which are to be pursued with respect to the significant streams indicated above, include the maintenance of existing water quality by commenting upon development proposals, liaising with the Ministry of the Environment when new sewage treatment plants are developed, and enforcing pertinent sections of legislation such as the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* and the *Fisheries Act* (Canada). Improvements in water quality and fish habitat will be pursued through such mechanisms as physical improvements to the stream and lake environment (enhancement programs), planting of forest cover in headwater areas, and encouraging the upgrading of sewage treatment facilities. Conservation authorities are anticipated to be supportive of most of these measures and may be the implementing agency in some cases.

With the exception of some headwater areas which provide habitat for cold water fish, all the tributaries of Lake Simcoe provide habitat for warm water fish. As such, the Lake Simcoe tributaries are considered of less importance than the major and relatively undegraded cold water Lake Ontario tributaries.

Lake Ontario has been the object of a long term Ministry of Natural Resources' fisheries planning exercise. The ministry is working with American jurisdictions to ensure that balanced harvests of fish stocks are assured and management strategies are compatible. The results of these exercises will be used in a fisheries management plan for the area.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) In administering approvals under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, *Fisheries Act*, *Navigable Waters Protection Act* and similar legislation, the ministry will seek to protect critical fisheries habitat areas such as spawning and nursery areas associated with marshes, shoals and cold water streams.

(ii) All fisheries management plans will be circulated to the other district programs for review and comment.

(iii) Fisheries management in provincial parks will conform to master plans and provincial parks planning and management policies. Fisheries management in candidate parks will occur within the framework of approved management

guidelines.

(iv) Fisheries management proposals for significant areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(v) Fisheries staff will identify areas where tree planting should be carried out to protect or enhance stream habitat.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Official plan and zoning policies will be reviewed by the ministry before decisions are made on fisheries habitat management.

(ii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all fisheries management programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

(iii) Municipalities will be encouraged to provide fishing access points along the Great Lakes and Lake Simcoe shorelines and within urban areas along streams.

(iv) The ministry will work with conservation authorities and other public agencies to encourage and assist with fisheries management on their properties. The ministry will also seek to carry out fishery management programs on private lands in cooperation with landowners, conservation authorities and private groups.

(v) Conservation authorities will be encouraged to work closely with the district office in the development of all water management plans. Authority/district liaison at the beginning of project/program planning will help streamline regional approval of projects and avoid potential conflicts with district programs.

(vi) Conservation authorities will be encouraged to review and comment on draft fisheries management plans prepared by the district.

(vii) District fisheries staff will work closely with local conservation authorities in fisheries management planning to ensure that fisheries management and water management are co-ordinated.

(viii) Fisheries staff will work with the Ministry of the Environment to ensure that the protection of the groundwater regime receives special attention in significant watersheds.

(ix) District staff will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and landowners to minimize conflicts between fisheries concerns and agricultural interests. For example, where streams with significant sports fisheries are also identified

Map 4

MAPLE DISTRICT

FISHERIES

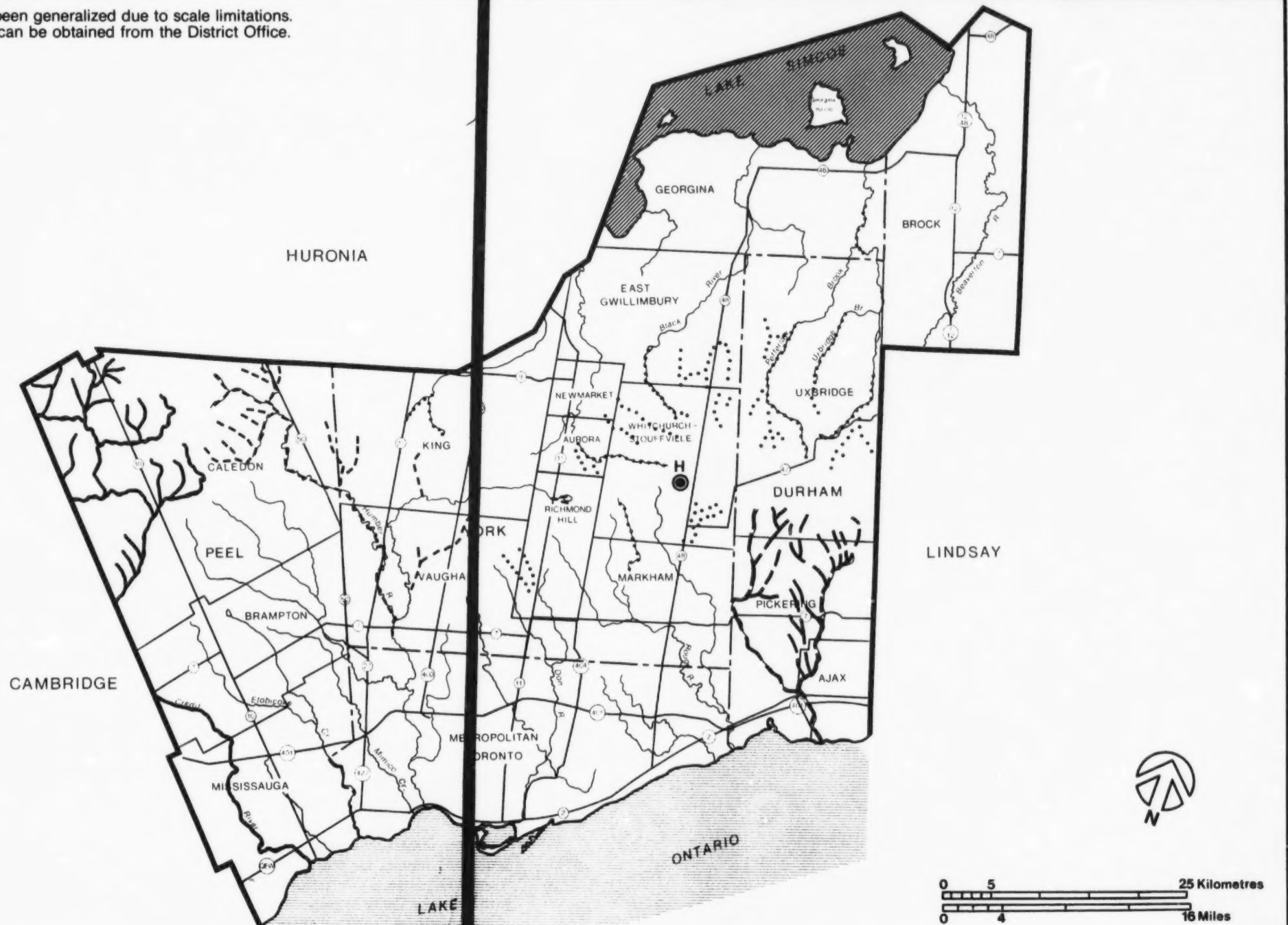
LEGEND

-  Area Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Municipal Boundary
-  MNR District Boundary

Important Fisheries

-  Category 1 Lakes
-  Category 2 Lakes
-  Category 1 Rivers
-  Category 2 Rivers
-  Category 3 Rivers
-  Category 4 Rivers
-  Hatchery

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.



as municipal drains under the *Drainage Act*, the Ministry of Natural Resources will consult with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food regarding any fisheries management proposals.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which identify important fish habitat and protect it from incompatible development. Policies should also ensure that any land use activities occurring within or adjacent to fish habitat are carried out in a manner that keeps adverse effects to a minimum.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of zoning by-laws which:

- permit fisheries management in or adjacent to all lakes or rivers; and
- ensure activities adjacent to fishery resource areas are compatible with fish habitat management.

(iii) The ministry will provide information on existing and potential fisheries habitat and the potential impact of development on fisheries.

(iv) Development proposals should:

- incorporate design features which remove or minimize any adverse effects on the fish habitat; and
- maintain or provide access to high quality sport, commercial or bait fish resource areas.

(v) The ministry will encourage:

- the inclusion of water access points in shoreline development plans; and
- land use management policies which recognize the potential of sport and commercial fisheries.

(vi) Specific developments that require waterbody alterations such as diversions or filling should be accompanied by detailed plans under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for wildlife management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents, and to maintain the contribution to the economy of hunting by non-residents;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations, while maintaining the present diversity of fur types; and

Other Uses

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species

list; and

- to maintain populations of all wildlife species (both non-game and game) at levels sufficient to:
 - provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses,
 - provide benefits from tourism,
 - ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
 - ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The wildlife targets for Maple District are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 63,900 opportunities of hunting recreation per annum, including 2,500 opportunities of big game hunting, 46,400 opportunities of small game hunting and 15,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting;

Trapping

- to manage populations of wildlife furbearers so that an average harvest of 10,200 pelts can

be achieved by the year 2000 while maintaining present species diversity; and

Other Uses

- to ensure no native wildlife species becomes extinct.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been included due to the difficulty of measuring this activity and of assessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate time.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Production and Resource Potential

(i) Big Game Hunting In recent years participation in big game hunting in Maple District has averaged about 1,000 occasions per year. In the same period approximately 30 deer were harvested per year. Only bow hunting for big game is currently permitted in Maple District.

The big game target calls for an increase of 1,500 opportunities. This increase is feasible because of the substantial deer populations and the increased popularity of archery hunting.

(ii) Small Game Hunting Present participation in small game hunting in Maple District averages about 34,100 occasions per year. The target calls for an additional 12,300 annual hunting occasions beyond those provided today.

The target is achievable if only the productivity of the habitat is considered. The numerous constraints which are outlined in section b, Major Constraints and Projected Production, may make the target unattainable.

(iii) Waterfowl Hunting Present participation in waterfowl hunting in Maple District averages 11,400 occasions per year. The target increase of 3,600 opportunities per year appears achievable with some difficulty. An intensively managed Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Area and Cook Bay, together with the south shore of Lake Simcoe should provide a partial outlet for the increased demand for waterfowl hunting opportunities.

(iv) Trapping The target for fur production in the Maple District in the year 2000 is 350 additional pelts. This modest increase can be met and even surpassed with present habitat conditions. Muskrat are generally under-harvested and the increase in production could come from this species.

(v) Other Uses Numerous viewing opportunities are currently available throughout the

district. The increasing number of geese and shore birds are offering many opportunities for viewing wildlife. The developing program at the Kortright Centre for Conservation (The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority) and the improvements to waterfowl habitat being made to the Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Area will provide additional wildlife resources and viewing opportunities. As well, the present resource base of existing provincial areas (Sibbald Point Provincial Park, Alton Integrated Management Area, Gamebridge Access Point, and Forks of the Credit and Duclos Point candidate parks), and other public lands could withstand greater use for wildlife viewing.

b. Major Constraints and Projected Production

The present and increasing access problems, which are related to anti-trespass, anti-hunting and anti-trapping sentiments, constitute the major constraints in achieving targets.

The other major limitation which cannot be overlooked, particularly in the long term, is the gradual erosion of the resource base through intensification of other land uses including agriculture and urban-related development.

There are approximately 80,700 hectares (201,700 acres) of identified wildlife habitat and 12,100 hectares (30,100 acres) of identified waterfowl habitat within Maple District. Taking into account the constraints imposed on the resource base the above figures have been adjusted to 71,900 hectares (179,800 acres) of wildlife habitat and 11,600 hectares (29,000 acres) of waterfowl habitat. The downward adjustment of these habitat figures applies only to the potential for hunting or trapping on these areas, not to such non-consumptive uses as viewing, which can still occur.

The lack of detailed information covering the various aspects of the resource, including population levels and habitat, hinders a detailed assessment of the feasibility of target achievement.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is outlined in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Public Safety

- promote the hunter education program;
- enforce hunting regulations; and
- participate in rabies suppression programs.

Map 5

MAPLE DISTRICT

WILDLIFE

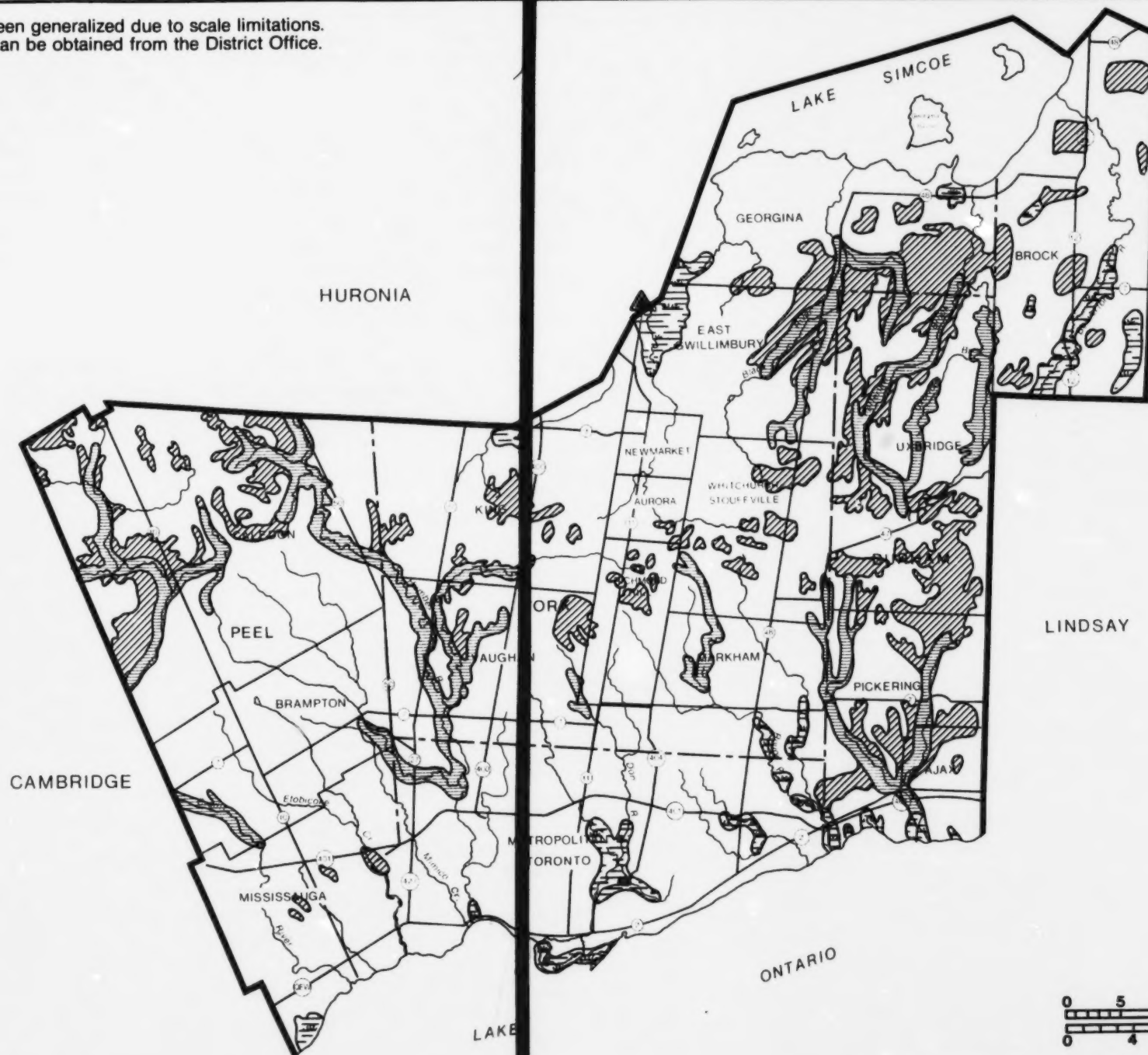
LEGEND

-  Area Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Municipal Boundary
-  MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

-  Wetlands
-  Valley Lands
-  Upland Habitat
-  Provincial Wildlife Management Area

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.



Environment

- identify and protect the habitat of rare and endangered wildlife species;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments to meet the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act*.

b. Important Resource Areas

The wildlife program will contribute to the general objectives by managing wildlife resources on a biologically sound basis. This will include the management of entire plant and animal communities rather than single species. To this end the ministry has defined the following areas as being important:

(1) Wetlands

- a) Lake Ontario shoreline
- b) Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Area
- c) Lake Simcoe shoreline
- d) Beaverton marsh
- e) Small wetlands of the Oak Ridges Moraine

(2) Valley Lands

(3) Upland Habitat

Map 5 illustrates the location of important wildlife habitat areas in Maple District.

Wetland habitat is considered more important than valley lands and upland habitat because it is the least plentiful and the most productive.

Wetland habitat in the Maple District is rapidly disappearing due to conflicting land uses. The extensive marshes of the district that existed at the time of initial settlement are, to all intent and purpose, gone through a process of dredging and filling. The isolated river estuaries and flooded margins, small wetlands of the Oak Ridges Moraine and wetlands associated with river valleys provide the majority of this habitat. The ministry is involved in protecting wetlands on Crown land and encouraging protection on private lands.

The Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Area is managed specifically for wildlife. Both recreational opportunities for wildlife viewing, and hunting of upland game and waterfowl as well as opportunities for trapping of furbearers are provided.

Valley lands, due to their inherent physiographic characteristics, provide key elements of habitat—food, shelter and travel corridors for a variety of game and non-game species. In Maple District a

large portion of the valley lands are in public ownership and, consequently, subject to lesser development pressure. These lands are therefore critical for wildlife habitat management in cooperation with the appropriate public agencies.

The majority of the Maple District falls in the upland habitat area. Map 5 indicates only a portion of the overall upland habitats. The identified areas are those with relatively continuous forest cover, most often adjacent to the valley lands, and areas where there are large numbers of game and non-game species.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Wildlife staff will develop criteria and management guidelines for forest management prescriptions that will enhance wildlife habitat.

(ii) District wildlife staff will prepare wildlife management plans for all wildlife management areas, and will circulate these to staff in other programs for review.

(iii) Significant wildlife management activities which will take place on an area where another program has mapped an interest, will be circulated to the affected program(s) for review.

(iv) Any wildlife management in provincial parks will conform to master plans, and provincial parks planning and management policies. Any wildlife management in candidate parks will occur within the framework of approved management guidelines.

(v) Wildlife management proposals for significant areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(vi) Proposals for wildlife management on lands under interim property management will be circulated to other programs for review.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Official plan and zoning policies will be reviewed before decisions are made on wildlife habitat management.

(ii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all wildlife management programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

(iii) The ministry will offer assistance to municipalities in determining appropriate areas for application of "no discharge of firearms" by-laws.

(iv) The ministry will work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners,

developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the management of wildlife resources (both game and non-game). Specific approaches will include:

- working with conservation authorities and other public agencies to encourage and assist wildlife management on their properties;
- encouraging greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife habitat;
- providing habitat management consulting services to landowners; and
- entering into agreements with property owners to ensure habitat on private land is protected and properly managed.

(v) The ministry will work with other agencies, groups and individuals on programs that will encourage access to wildlife resources on private lands.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which place wildlife management areas, significant wetlands and other critical wildlife habitat in a land use category that only permits uses compatible to wildlife

production.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of by-laws that:

- permit wildlife management, hunting and trapping in all appropriate areas; and
- protect wildlife habitat by allowing only those uses which are compatible with wildlife production.

(iii) The ministry will review development proposals and encourage:

- the incorporation of design features which remove or minimize adverse effects on habitat critical to target achievement;
- the maintenance or provision of access to high quality wildlife-oriented recreation areas essential to the fulfillment of program targets; and
- compatibility with the production and harvest of furbearers.

(iv) The ministry will provide information on existing wildlife habitat.

(v) Specific developments that require waterbody alterations such as diversions or filling, should be accompanied by detailed plans for review under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*.

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for provincial parks in southern Ontario are:

Protection

- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation

- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experience; and

Tourism

- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-

province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial parks system in the Maple District are:

Protection

- **Earth Science** to protect provincially significant representative and special earth science features occurring in the Maple District which contribute to representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;
- **Life Science** to protect provincially significant life science features in the Maple

District which contribute to representation of the twenty-six site districts of southern Ontario;

- Historical to protect provincially significant landscape-related, historical and pre-historical resources in the Maple District which contribute to the representation of the fourteen themes of southern Ontario's history;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of the Maple District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities annually for residents and visitors to provincial parks in the Maple District:

Day Use

667,000 swimming opportunities

811,900 picnicking opportunities

Extended Use

191,600 camping opportunities.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Protection

The Ministry of Natural Resources has protection targets related to earth and life science features and historical resources. To assist in achieving these targets, the ministry has identified areas of natural and scientific interest, which are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Areas of natural and scientific interest vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's protection objective. Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

In the Maple District, 21 significant earth science and 18 significant life science areas have been identified (Map 6).

The principle of representation for earth science features is to protect examples of features which illustrate Ontario's earth science history. Earth science features are physical elements of the natural landscape created by the earth's processes. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages, and landforms.

The selection of earth science areas of natural and scientific interest has focused on representing

features that best illustrate various themes.

Table 5 lists the areas which have been identified to represent four earth science themes.

Life science representation is concerned with the protection of areas which characterize distinctive environments. In the Maple District, seven distinct environments called site districts, can be identified (Map 6). In each of these site districts, a number of areas containing relatively undisturbed indigenous biotic communities and their associated flora and fauna have been identified for representation. Table 6 lists the areas.

Of the 39 significant earth and life science features listed in Tables 5 and 6, 2 are located within parks and candidate parks, 9 are located on public land, and the remaining 28 are associated with land which is partially or entirely under private ownership. Target achievement is potentially more feasible on Crown and public land holdings. Nevertheless, natural areas on private land can be protected through the development of "other than park" mechanisms (e.g., private landowner agreements).

The type of protection each site requires will be variable, depending primarily on the sensitivity of the feature(s) to be protected. In the case of many earth science sites, a number of uses may be compatible with protection of the features, including intensive agriculture. In the case of particularly sensitive biological communities, protection from certain land uses may be highly desirable. The protection strategies and setting of priorities are subjects of continued study.

Protection of cultural resources beyond existing parks and candidate parks awaits additional planning work. Sibbald Point Provincial Park provides representation of the early settlement theme. Forks of the Credit candidate park has historical resources worthy of protection. The significance of these resources is yet to be determined.

b. Heritage Appreciation

Establishing natural environment, and waterway classes of provincial parks in each of the site districts of southern Ontario is the principal means of representing the natural and cultural landscapes of southern Ontario. Opportunities to explore and appreciate these landscapes can be provided through self-use facilities and visitor services programs. Table 7 indicates the current representation of waterway and natural environment parks in those site districts which include the Maple District. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest also contributes to the heritage appreciation objective.

**TABLE 5 SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST—
EARTH SCIENCE**

Theme	Representation in Provincial Parks	Representation in Candidate Parks	Other Sites (Crown, public and private lands) ⁽¹⁾
Ordovician (Bedrock)	—	—	1. Little Rouge Creek section 2. Rouge River section 7. Credit River near Erindale 8. C.P.R. Bridge section 9. Credit River near Streetsville
Oak Ridges Moraine — Peterborough Drumlin Field (Glacial Land Forms)	—	—	13. Palgrave Moraine 15. Linton-Kelly Lake channels 17. Glenville Hills Kames 18. Musselman Lake Kettle complex 20. Uxbridge Forest Kames 21. White Rose Spillway
Wisconsinian (Glacial Stratigraphy)	—	—	3. Cudia Park section 4. Cathedral Bluffs 5. Seminary section 6. Toronto Brickyard 14. Woodbridge cut 16. Kettleby Till (Newmarket Till) 19. Goodwood formation
Niagara Escarpment	—	Forks of the Credit ⁽²⁾	10. Badland topography of the Queenston Shale 11. Caledon meltwater deposits ⁽²⁾ 12. Mono Mills area

(1) Site numbers shown are as indicated on Map 6.

(2) Only partial representation of the significant area of natural and scientific interest within the candidate park. Overlap occurs with site 11, Caledon meltwater deposits.

**TABLE 6 SIGNIFICANT AREAS OF NATURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INTEREST—
LIFE SCIENCE**

Site District	Representation in Provincial Parks	Representation in Candidate Parks ⁽¹⁾	Other Sites (Crown, public and private lands) ⁽¹⁾
6-1	Representation for this site district provided in adjacent districts		
6-5	Representation for this site district provided in adjacent districts		
6-6	—	18. Duclos Point	—
6-7	—	—	6. Caledon Mountain slope 7. Credit Forks 8. Dufferin Lake 9. Caledon Lake forests 10. Cold Creek Conservation Area 12. Happy Valley forests 13. Pottageville Swamp 15. Vandorf Bog complex 16. Musselman Lake complex 17. Uxbridge pine-maple uplands
6-8	—	—	14. Holland River Marsh
6-13	Representation for this site district provided in adjacent districts		
7-4	—	—	1. Rouge River central woodland valley complex 2. Lower Rouge marshes 3. Scarborough Bluffs 4. Rattray Marsh 5. Roy Ivor's woodlot 11. Boyd Conservation Area and adjacent lands

(1) Site numbers shown are as indicated on Map 6.

MAPLE DISTRICT PROVINCIAL PARKS AND RECREATION

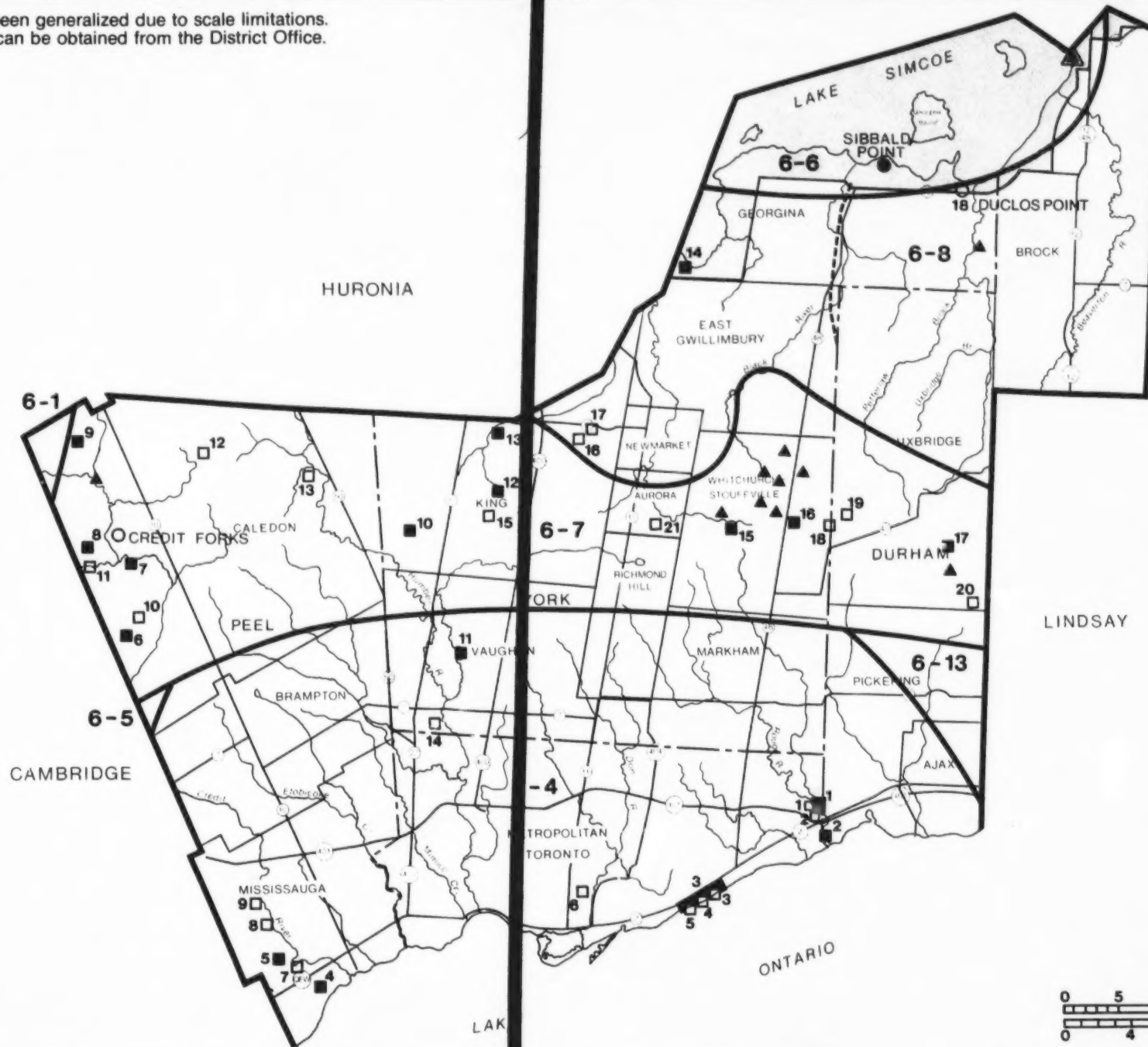
LEGEND

-  Area Municipal Boundary
-  Regional Municipal Boundary
-  MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

-  Existing Provincial Park
-  Candidate Provincial Park
-  Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest — Life Science
-  Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest — Earth Science
-  MNR Managed Lands with Significant Recreation Potential
-  Site District Boundary and Number
-  MNR Trail
-  MNR Access Point
-  Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.



c. Recreation and Tourism

Table 8 summarizes the ability of Maple District to meet the recreation targets on existing and candidate parks. There is a target discrepancy in all categories. This target variance can

potentially be overcome in several ways, including: further analysis of final use plans for existing recreational properties, acquisition of appropriate lands, and provision of needed facilities in parks in adjacent ministry districts.

TABLE 7 REPRESENTATION OF WATERWAY AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT PARKS BY SITE DISTRICT

Site District	Waterway Representation	Natural Environment Park Representation
6-1	No suitable candidate areas	Candidates being sought in Cambridge and Wingham Districts
6-5	No suitable candidate areas	Candidates being sought in Cambridge, Owen Sound, Huronia and Wingham Districts
6-6	CORTS corridor contributes representation Nottawasaga River being examined by Huronia District	Awenda Provincial Park (Huronia District)
6-7	No suitable candidate areas	Mono Cliffs candidate park (Huronia District)
6-8	CORTS corridor contributes representation	Ferris Provincial Park (Napanee District) provides partial representation
6-13	No suitable candidate areas	No suitable candidate areas
7-4	Credit River — has some potential — further study required	No suitable candidate areas

TABLE 8 PROVINCIAL PARKS' TARGETS FOR RECREATION

	No. of swimming opportunities	Day Use No. metres of beach	No. of picnicking opportunities	No. of picnic tables	Extended Use No. of camping opportunities	No. of campsites
Total Target (Year 2000)	667,000	3,520	811,900	3,380	191,600	810
Existing Facilities (1982)	127,000	670	535,600	2,230	156,200	660
New Facilities Required (Year 2000)	540,000	2,850	276,300	1,150	35,400	150
Available Potentials						
• in Existing Parks	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
• in Candidate Parks Forks of the Credit Duclos Point	Nil Uncertain ⁽¹⁾	Nil Uncertain ⁽¹⁾	144,100 6,000	600 25	5,900 ⁽²⁾ Nil	25 ⁽²⁾ Nil
Total Potential	Uncertain	Uncertain	150,100	625	5,900	25
Target Variance	-540,000 ⁽¹⁾	-2,850 ⁽¹⁾	-126,200	-520 ⁽³⁾	-29,500	-120 ⁽³⁾

(1) Potential for swimming will be assessed in more detail when a master plan for Duclos Point is prepared.

(2) Walk-in sites.

(3) Numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is covered in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Environment

- identify and seek to protect representative or endangered elements of the natural and cultural landscape; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments as required.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

Sibbald Point Provincial Park will be operated as a recreation class park under present guidelines and practices.

The Forks of the Credit candidate park will be managed to protect park values and to retain the option of park development at an appropriate time. Both interim and long term management will ensure the preservation and enhancement of cold water sport fishing. The historical contribution will be analyzed at the master planning stage.

Duclos Point candidate park has been identified as a candidate nature reserve. The low lying dry beach and an accumulation of persistent off-shore emergent vegetation make recreational use of the beach area impractical. This area will be managed to protect and enhance its significant life science features according to the interim use policy outlined under integrated resource management.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values.

On private lands the ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owners cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the ministry to acquire this land or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Strategies for protecting significant areas of natural and scientific interest could include:

- establishing agreements with willing landowners that would guarantee appropriate management practices;
- where a property is owned by another public agency, negotiating for management prescriptions which would protect the feature(s) on the site; and

- encouraging supportive municipal policies.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) All programs will be considered during the development and review of park master plans and management plans.

(ii) Where possible, provincial parks will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of other programs.

(iii) Management guidelines will be prepared for each candidate park. The management guidelines will identify:

- park values to be protected;
- the resource management prescriptions necessary to protect those values; and
- restrictions on use.

(iv) Acquired lands not required for park purposes will be made available for other uses, such as integrated resource management.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the development of a balanced recreation system by promoting improved co-ordination among the ministry, conservation authorities, municipalities, other public agencies and the private sector.

(ii) The ministry will promote landowner agreements to protect significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

(iii) The ministry will encourage outside agencies and other groups to protect significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

(iv) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all provincial park development and management is carried out in conformity with the plan.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which identify existing provincial parks and candidate parks and places them in a land use category that recognizes park development and use.

(ii) The ministry will encourage land use designations in official plans which permit only those uses on land adjacent to provincial parks which are compatible with park values.

(iii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies and designations which provide appropriate protection to significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVES

The ministry's recreation management efforts in southern Ontario are directed primarily to hunting, fishing and provincial parks. There are a number of other activities which the ministry carries out for which no objectives have been developed. Tentative objectives for this recreation in southern Ontario are:

- to provide and to encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from intensive day use to back country experiences;
- to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism.

2. TARGETS

No specific targets have yet been developed.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

The ministry directly contributes to the achievement of the general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities in agreement forests, wildlife management areas, candidate parks and other Crown lands.

Recreational opportunities are available on the following ministry managed lands:

- Gamebridge Access Point provides picnicking and boat launching facilities with direct access to the Trent Canal on the east shore of Lake Simcoe. Initial analysis indicates the potential for 120 picnicking sites and 100 camping sites at this location.
- Alton Integrated Resource Management Area is available for organized group and informal outdoor educational and recreational activities (e.g., hiking and fishing). There is the potential for 25 picnicking sites in this area.
- Lake Ontario, Lake Simcoe, the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) Corridor, the Niagara Escarpment and other shorelines, inland lakes, rivers and features in Maple District are important recreation and

tourism resources. Recreation and tourism provide an important, although in many cases seasonal, contribution to the local economy. It is part of the ministry's objective to provide on Crown land and encourage on private land, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries.

- Several well known recreational trails cross the district. A segment of the Bruce Trail traverses the northwest corner, passing through the Alton Integrated Resource Management Area and the Forks of the Credit candidate park. The Forks of the Credit property currently provides access and stop-over facilities for hikers using the Bruce Trail. The Great Pine Ridge Equestrian Trail follows an east-west route across the district, utilizing ministry managed lands (agreement forests) where feasible. SNO 1, the Alexandria to Southampton snowmobile trail, traverses the northeastern corner, also utilizing ministry managed lands where feasible. In addition there are numerous local recreational trails throughout the district (e.g., abandoned Sutton to Zephyr CNR right-of-way) on private and public lands.
- Agreement forests also provide trails and parking spaces. Recreational activities on these properties include: hiking, skiing, snowmobiling, horseback riding and nature appreciation.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is covered in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

Environment

- identify provincially rare and endangered species of native plants and take appropriate action for their protection.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

Gamebridge Access Point, which is located on the Trent Canal near Lake Simcoe, offers

excellent potential for a small campground development. Such development might be realized through agreement with the private sector or other agencies. Docking, canal access, picnicking and camping are major items to be assessed in a future feasibility study.

The Alton Integrated Resource Management Area is currently managed to benefit the forest management and fish and wildlife programs. This arrangement will be continued and will be formalized through the preparation of a resource management plan. Recreational interests will be centred on the development of fishing access, trails and the provision of parking spaces and picnic tables.

Agreement forests, and conservation authority and municipal properties close to population centres are important contributors of recreation opportunities. The Niagara Escarpment and its adjacent lands have good potential for extensive recreational activities. Map 6 identifies public lands with significant recreation potential where general recreation will be considered in management plans.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Parks staff will provide technical advice and assistance to the other programs in the planning and operation of recreation facilities on lands managed primarily for purposes other than recreation.

(ii) A review of the recreation potential of agreement forest and Crown properties will be undertaken.

(iii) Any development of access points will be done by parks staff after consultation with the other programs, in particular, fish and wildlife and lands.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage outside agencies and interest groups to develop and maintain recreational trails.

(ii) The ministry welcomes requests for trail permission on Crown lands and other lands it manages. In reviewing these requests for permission for trail development, the ministry will consider the following factors:

- the existing use of the property, including already established trails;
- the role the trail will play in linking existing trails outside ministry lands;
- the potential impacts on fisheries, wildlife, park and forestry values; and
- planned uses of the property.

Trails will be permitted within areas of natural and scientific interest where they will not conflict with the protection of the feature. New trail proposals in candidate parks will not be considered until interim management plans have been prepared.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

2. TARGETS

Specific land administration targets have not been developed.

3. PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

To achieve the program objectives lands staff are involved in the following activities:

- acquisition and disposition of Crown land;
- management of Crown land, including control over its use and occupation;
- control of the use and occupation of Crown land under water for structures such as pipelines, docks and boathouses and for dredging and filling activities; and

- control of stream alterations related to dams, diversions, pond construction and stream channelization.

Land Administration objectives are generally achieved through the expression of concerns and interests and, more directly, through the administration and enforcement of provincial legislation. Acts administered include: the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, the *Public Lands Act*, the *Beach Protection Act*, the *Beds of Navigable Waters Act* and others.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

The lands administration program's contribution to the integrated resource management policy is covered in section c, Resource Management Integration Guidelines.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

(i) **Maintenance of public lands** Crown land other than land under water within the district is limited. That which exists has largely been purchased from the private sector to facilitate the achievement of ministry objectives. Individual development plans are being prepared for each area.

The other areas of public land include land under water, being the beds of Lakes Simcoe and Ontario, and certain rivers. Because of the highly visible effects of damage to these areas, and the resultant effects it can have on aquatic communities and other public values, a careful watch is kept on these areas to ensure no inappropriate use is made of the resource.

(ii) **Allocation of public lands** Certain rights to the use of water (and land under water) exist with the ownership of land abutting water (riparian rights). These uses must be carefully monitored to ensure that any development does not interfere with the public good or the rights of adjacent landowners. Types of development in this category would include dock or breakwall construction.

(iii) **Interim property management** Where it has been determined that there is not sufficient Crown land suitable to achieve a specific program, land may be purchased to achieve these ends. Until all the land required is purchased, and the program can be completely established, the property is managed in a manner to permit uses which would not detract from the ultimate intended use.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Lands and waters management plans (e.g.,

interim property management and Crown land management plans) and major revisions will be circulated to all supervisors for review to ensure that all district program concerns are considered and supported wherever possible.

(ii) Any proposed disposition will be reviewed with the other programs.

(iii) Lands staff will manage lands under interim property management in a manner consistent with its character and its capacity to withstand use. Management activities will not foreclose options for eventual classification and development for ministry purposes.

(iv) Approvals for which the lands program is responsible will be co-ordinated with the other programs.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Any lands declared surplus by the ministry are offered first to public agencies.

(ii) Any disposition of Crown land to an individual must receive municipal approval.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

In addition to the other specific program concerns, the ministry will discourage through plan input and review, development that:

- has a detrimental impact on resource management practices existing or proposed on Crown land;
- occurs on land designated and approved for acquisition by the Crown; and
- contravenes the intent of the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, the ministry's hazard land policy, or the provincial flood plain policy.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

This document has been based on the recognition that the control of land use on private land in municipalities is exercised by those municipalities under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

Application of the *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* will occur via the regular program functions. These functions include:

- preparation and approval of resource management plans (e.g., specific park master plans, fisheries management plans, etc.);
- planning and approval of specific ministry development projects;
- input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws and amendments, plans of subdivision and consent applications;
- review of specific development proposals;
- use of specific conditions in permits, licences, leases and easements issued under the authority of provincial legislation (e.g., *Public Lands Act*, *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, *Crown Timber Act*);
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies such as conservation authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

1. MINISTRY PROGRAMS

A large part of the application of the strategies outlined in this document will be through the ministry's own programs.

This document sets out the goals, objectives and targets for resource management planning which indicate more specifically where and how the district objectives and targets can be achieved. To achieve the ministry's targets in the Maple District, all ministry resources management plans should reflect the intent and direction outlined in this document.

2. WORKING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

a. Municipalities

The *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* will serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning.

The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the district *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in municipalities. At this time the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land, even though the ministry considers these land uses to be acceptable. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

b. Conservation Authorities

Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act*, by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water-related land management programs.

The *Conservation Authorities Act* is administered on behalf of the Province of Ontario by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

The primary program of conservation authorities, flood and erosion control, complements the ministry's programs. Other conservation authority programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation supplement the efforts of the ministry. Both agencies are making every effort to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits to the people of Ontario.

Of the five conservation authorities in Maple District, the South Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority, the Credit Valley Conservation Authority, the Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority and the Kawartha Region Conservation Authority are in the preliminary stages of the watershed planning process which will outline the long term direction of all authority programs. Since the watershed plan of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority is completed and approved, the ministry will assess this document and negotiate that portion of the ministry targets which can be produced from authority land and through authority programs.

c. Niagara Escarpment Commission

The Niagara Escarpment Commission is preparing a plan for the designated portion of the Niagara Escarpment. The Ministry of Natural Resources has made considerable input to the Commission and there has been good cooperation between the two agencies. While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized by the Ontario Government, the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that its programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

d. Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor

The governments of Canada and Ontario have approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources — the Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor. The implementation and the attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the cooperation of all interests

in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing many of the approved policies. For other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Maple District, the proposed strategies complement the CORTS policies. The district's review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS policies.

e. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food

The Ministry of Natural Resources recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long term loss of the amount of land in agricultural production. The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production.

Generally, on public land the ministry will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long term use of these lands for agriculture — should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

f. Ontario Ministry of the Environment

The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and will work closely with that Ministry in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources.

The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines, in this regard, related to water quality and fisheries issues.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a waterbody with respect to meeting the Ontario Government's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the district *Land Use Guidelines* and, as developed, local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

g. Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

The Ministry of Natural Resources works in cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in the identification and protection of archaeological and historical resources on public land. The co-ordination occurs through regular liaison with heritage planners and field archaeologists, and through requests for assistance when heritage conservation issues arise.

The Ministry of Natural Resources is working closely with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, on projects related to protection of areas of natural and scientific interest.

3. WORKING WITH LANDOWNERS

Achievement of district targets also depends to a high degree on working with private landowners on whose land a major part of the resource base of the district is to be found. To assist these landowners the district provides fish, wildlife and forestry extension services. To this end, exhibits, brochures, signs, newspaper and radio announcements, and participation in community events will be used to inform landowners of ministry programs. Special attention will be given to soliciting responses from the public about the effectiveness of ministry programs, acknowledging suggestions, and ensuring that these suggestions are addressed.



APPENDIX

A: highlights of public consultation

In the Maple District as in other areas of southern Ontario, public involvement in ministry planning began with the development of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* which outlined the objectives, targets and general direction which the ministry proposes to pursue.

Public consultation in the preparation of the *Maple District Land Use Guidelines* began with informal discussion with the municipalities and conservation authorities in 1981 and was formalized by the holding of open houses in June 1982. At that time the public was asked to: comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information, provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area, and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process. In addition, the public was provided with an overview of the ministry's role and responsibilities and a perspective to assist in the review of the draft district *Land Use Strategy* which was nearing completion.

In July 1982, a draft *Maple District Land Use Strategy* was released and in July and August additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed in the *Land Use Strategy* and invite public comment. In addition to receiving

many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and other agencies at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared. The Minister personally reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the proposed document with the District Manager.

As a result of public consultation certain program specific concerns were raised in addition to the comments on the draft document. Discussions are being carried out with those concerned individuals by the program staff to ensure that problems of, or suggestions for, management of natural resources are being considered.

A summary of the means of contact in the consultation program is included in Table 9. This information covers the two phases, the background information and the draft district *Strategy*.

Responses received were recorded to indicate the type of input received as well as the category of

TABLE 9 SUMMARY OF CONTACTS

No. of Background Information Open Houses	4
Background Open House attendance	319
No. of Draft Strategy Open Houses	4
Draft Strategy Open House attendance	215
Draft Strategies distributed	700
Phone calls received	44
Speeches made	1
Meetings with Municipalities	6
Meetings with Conservation Authorities	2
Meetings with Other Agencies	1
Interviews with media	4

TABLE 10 SUMMARY OF RESPONSES

Response Documentation	Category of Respondent	Individual	Conservation Authority	Government Agency	M.P.P.	Municipality	Interest Group ⁽¹⁾	Industry ⁽¹⁾ (Company or Association)	Category Unknown (Anonymous)	All Categories (Total)
Background Open House Comment Sheet		69	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	77
Background Open House Record of Conversation		30	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	31
Draft Strategy Open House Comment Sheet		24	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	27
Draft Strategy Open House Record of Conversation		8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10
Mailed Comment Sheet		5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
Letter/Brief		40	7	7	1	36	18	3	1	113
Record of Conversation		20	—	9	—	14	6	4	—	53
Total		196	7	17	2	55	32	7	1	317

(1) The only responses which are included in the Interest Group and Industry columns are those which were received from official representatives.

the respondent. There were 317 responses recorded to November 1, 1982. These responses are summarized in Table 10.

Copies of all responses are available for review at the District Office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest

Areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Candidate Park

An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources' land use guidelines which may be given official status as a provincial park at some time in the future.

Capability

The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Cold Water Habitat

Waterbodies having characteristics that support cold water fish species, such as trout and whitefish.

Commercial Fishing

The taking for sale of fish other than game fish, by means of any hook-line, trolling line, spear, minnow-trap, dip-net, gill-net, hoop-net, pound-net, seine-net, trammel-net, trap-net or trawl-net.

Crown Land

All land (including land under water) held by the province, both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Earth Science Site

Public or private land where land forms of provincial interest have been identified.

Fish Community

An aggregation of different fish species living and interacting together.

Forestry Purposes

Includes the production of wood and wood products, provision of proper environmental conditions for wildlife, protection against floods and erosion, recreation, and protection and production of water supplies.

Furbearers

Animals having commercially valuable pelts including beaver, mink, marten, otter, muskrat, fisher, fox, raccoon, wolf, lynx.

Goal

A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Habitat

The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land

Land which, because of its physical characteristics in combination with its location, presents a risk for its occupants including loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

High Potential Mineral Aggregate Resource Areas

High potential resource areas are significant aggregate resources which have been identified as a result of an analysis of the total unlicensed resource area considering geologic, economic and planning criteria.

Historical Theme Segment

A theme segment represents an important phase of a distinctive activity which took place in a specific time and place within Ontario.

Integrated Resource Management

The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Interim Property Management

To provide management of land acquired by the ministry until such time as management is assumed by the intended user group.

Interim Use

Land and resource use and management practices

which are permitted to occur over a period of time prior to the initiation of another identified use.

Land Use Guidelines

A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning

A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Life Science Site

Public or private land where a natural habitat of provincial interest has been identified.

Management

The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use

A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Natural Environment Park

An area incorporating outstanding recreational landscapes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Nature Reserve

An area selected to represent the distinctive natural habitats and landforms of the province which are protected for educational and research purposes to benefit present and future generations.

Objective

A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Occasion

A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreational resource or facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Opportunity

A measure of recreation supply. It is used to describe the number of times a resource or facility can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. Each opportunity is considered to last no longer than one day.

Policy

A decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Production Forest Land

An area dedicated to the growing of merchantable timber or the production of other forest products.

Program

An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Protection Forest

An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate stream-flow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other beneficial influence.

Public Land

Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands held by agencies such as parks commissions and conservation authorities.

Recreation Park

An area which supports a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities for large numbers of people in attractive surroundings.

Resource

Any commodity that meets a need.

Resource Management

The control and co-ordination of the use of resources to achieve specific ends. Commonly applied in particular to natural resources.

Resource Management Plan

A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use

Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence.

Site District

A fairly large subdivision of a site region based on a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features.

Site Region

An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follow a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil, texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession.

Sport Fish

For the purpose of this document, sport fish are the top predator species sought by anglers.

Strategy

Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target

A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Tolerant Hardwoods

Includes the following tree species: sugar maple, beech, basswood, yellow birch, red oak and white ash. The term 'tolerant' refers to the ability of these species to tolerate moderate levels of shade.

Waterway Park

An area of outstanding recreational water routes with representative natural features and historical resources to provide high quality recreational and educational experiences.

Wetlands

Lands which are permanently or seasonally covered with shallow water and where distinctive soil conditions, plant and wildlife communities develop. These include wetland forests (swamps), wetland thickets, marshes, bogs and fens.

MAPLE DISTRICT GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

LEGEND

- Area Municipal Boundary
- Regional Municipal Boundary
- MNR District Boundary
- Area Boundary
- Area Code
- Urban and Urbanizing Area
- Area of the Proposed Niagara Escarpment Plan

0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres

0 4 8 12 16 Miles

SCALE 1:250,000



Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

A1 AGRICULTURE

Area Description
This area includes prime agricultural land. The area is bounded on the south by the urban and urbanizing areas of Mississauga, Brampton, and Vaughan, on the north by the Oak Ridges Moraine, on the east by the urban corridor along Highway 11 (Yonge Street) in Markham and Richmond Hill, and on the west by the district boundary.

Resource Management Policies
The prime use of these lands is agricultural. Resources management will be limited to those areas which are less viable for agricultural activities, or where agricultural activities and resource management activities are compatible. The Ministry will work with the individual landowners, conservation authorities, municipalities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food on a site specific basis to ensure wise use of the natural resource features. These features include: productive woodlots; cold water tributaries of the Credit River and the Humber River; scattered small lakes, ponds and wetlands; dispersed upland wildlife habitat; as well as areas of high potential for mineral aggregates.

A2 AGRICULTURE - HOLLAND MARSH

Area Description
This area includes prime agricultural land of the Holland Marsh, significant life science features, the Schomberg River Marsh and the Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Management Area.

Resource Management Policies
The prime use of these lands is agricultural. Resources management will be directed to the Schomberg River, and the Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Management Area. Efforts will also be made to protect the significant areas of natural and scientific interest. The Ministry will continue in conjunction with the landowners, the municipalities, the South Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

C CANADA-ONTARIO RIDEAU, TRENT-SEVERN (CORTS) CORRIDOR

Area Description
In the Maple District, the CORTS area is primarily the water based corridor of the Trent Canal and Lake Simcoe. This area also includes the southern shore (fringe) of Lake Simcoe, which is noted for its cottages, tourism and recreational opportunities based on the rich fishery resource of this large inland lake.

Resource Management Policies
In 1982 a policy statement was jointly approved by the provincial and federal governments concerning this corridor. The Ministry will be contributing towards the objectives of the CORTS corridor by assisting in the implementation of the policies related to pollution abatement, water management, land use, tourism and recreation, and heritage conservation. The Ministry has been identified as the lead agency for 15 of the policies and as a support agency for an additional 10 policies.

Located within the shore fringe area are Sibbald Point Provincial Park, the Duclos Point Candidate Provincial Park, Gametown Access Point, and the Trent Canal. In addition to several properties owned and managed by the South Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority. These public lands, in addition to the innumerable private tourist and recreational developments, contribute to the heritage, tourism and recreation components of the CORTS policies. The Ministry will continue to work with the local municipalities, the conservation authorities and the landowners to ensure wise land use and management of these lands.

Lake Simcoe has been noted as the primary sport fishing lake in the Maple District. Management of the lake's fisheries will be co-ordinated through the Lake Simcoe Fisheries Assessment Unit. In addition, the protection of wetland and waterfowl habitat will be emphasized.

IR INDIAN RESERVES

Area Description
Three Indian Reserves are present in the Maple District—Georgina Island, Snake Island and Fox Island.

L LAKE ONTARIO

Area Description
Lake Ontario forms the southernmost portion of the district, abutting with Cambridge, Lindsay and Niagara Districts and the State of New York. This area is important to both sport and commercial fishing, in addition to providing other recreational opportunities.

Resource Management Policies
The Ministry will pursue its fisheries policies, particularly with respect to the salmonid fishery, through its fisheries planning. In conjunction with the adjacent districts and the American jurisdictions, the Ministry will try to ensure balanced harvests of fish stocks. Fisheries management will be co-ordinated through the Lake Ontario Fisheries Management Committee.

NE AREA OF THE PROPOSED NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN

Area Description
This unit covers the area included in The Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment. The area is important to the Ministry because of its inherent values—forest cover, wildlife and fisheries habitat, mineral aggregate potential, suitability for extensive outdoor recreation and its significant areas of natural and scientific interest. The Ministry has landholdings in the escarpment area which contribute to our program objectives. These natural resource values are reflected to a large degree in the proposed escarpment plan.

Resource Management Policies
The escarpment will continue to be one of the most important areas for the Ministry's management activities. Within the context of the Niagara Escarpment plan, management will be directed at achieving Ministry objectives. While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the Ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the plan. Once the plan is approved, the Ministry will ensure that its programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

In addition, the protection of wetland and waterfowl habitat will be emphasized.

IR INDIAN RESERVES

Area Description
Three Indian Reserves are present in the Maple District—Georgina Island, Snake Island and Fox Island.

L LAKE ONTARIO

Area Description
Lake Ontario forms the southernmost portion of the district, abutting with Cambridge, Lindsay and Niagara Districts and the State of New York. This area is important to both sport and commercial fishing, in addition to providing other recreational opportunities.

Resource Management Policies
The Ministry will pursue its fisheries policies, particularly with respect to the salmonid fishery, through its fisheries planning. In conjunction with the adjacent districts and the American jurisdictions, the Ministry will try to ensure balanced harvests of fish stocks. Fisheries management will be co-ordinated through the Lake Ontario Fisheries Management Committee.

NE AREA OF THE PROPOSED NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN

Area Description
This unit covers the area included in The Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment. The area is important to the Ministry because of its inherent values—forest cover, wildlife and fisheries habitat, mineral aggregate potential, suitability for extensive outdoor recreation and its significant areas of natural and scientific interest. The Ministry has landholdings in the escarpment area which contribute to our program objectives. These natural resource values are reflected to a large degree in the proposed escarpment plan.

Resource Management Policies
The escarpment will continue to be one of the most important areas for the Ministry's management activities. Within the context of the Niagara Escarpment plan, management will be directed at achieving Ministry objectives. While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the Ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the plan. Once the plan is approved, the Ministry will ensure that its programs are carried out in conformity with the plan. The significant areas of natural and scientific interest, the Credit River Corridor Park, the Alton area of mineral aggregate deposits, high potential forest land, and upland and valley land wildlife habitat, necessitate that special consideration be given to this area to ensure wise management of the resource base.

R1 RURAL

Area Description
This area is bounded on the south and east by the Niagara Escarpment Planning Area, and on the north and west by the Huronia and Cambridge districts. Agricultural and natural resource areas are interspersed with rural residential dwellings. The Ministry's main program concerns in this area are: the cold water fish habitat, the woodlots and forested valley lands, the upland and valley land wildlife habitat and the areas of high potential for mineral aggregates.

Resource Management Policies
Integrated resource management will be promoted to enhance the rural character, maintain the agricultural component and to ensure the protection of the natural resources of the area. The Ministry will encourage the protection of the fisheries and wildlife habitat, while providing other resource benefits such as forest management, recreation on Crown land and mineral resources. Fishery programs highlighted will be: stream bank stabilization, control of stream alterations, and planting to discourage erosion and enhance shading. Wildlife habitat will be managed to foster both upland and valley land characteristics and to provide viewing, trapping and recreational hunting opportunities. Forest management activities will be carried out to enhance the fishery and wildlife habitat in addition to providing wood products. Mineral aggregate extraction activities will be monitored to ensure proper use of the resource. Sequential use of the land following rehabilitation will be encouraged.

R2 RURAL - OAK RIDGES MORAINÉ

Area Description
This area is bounded by the Niagara Escarpment Planning Area to the west and generally coincides with the physiographic features of the Oak Ridges Moraine. The prime characteristics of this rural area are: rolling hills, agricultural land uses interspersed with wooded areas, and rural residential uses.

Resource Management Policies
Resource management will ensure the continuation of the rural character of the area, emphasizing the mixed uses in the area. Ministry of Natural Resources' concerns in this area include: protection of the high potential mineral aggregate areas, maintenance of the fishery habitat in the headwater areas of a large number of cold water rivers and streams, maintenance of or enhancement of the scattered wetland areas, wise management of the wooded areas, and the continued management of public lands for recreation purposes wherever possible. The Ministry will work with the municipalities through plan input and review to ensure that sequential and multiple use resource management techniques are utilized, and that no one program is emphasized in the area. Mineral aggregate extraction activities will be monitored to minimize resource conflicts. The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to ensure that agriculture and resource management are compatible. Where possible lands of lower agricultural capability will be reforested to encourage fibre production, enhance cold water habitat or maintain and enhance wildlife habitat. The Ministry will, in co-operation with the landowners, conservation authorities and special interest groups, work towards maintaining the current character of the area. Wherever possible, public land will be managed to provide recreational opportunities. The local landowners will be encouraged to participate in extension programs for forestry, fisheries and wildlife management.

R3 RURAL

Area Description
This area is located north of the Oak Ridges Moraine and is bounded by the Holland Marsh to the west and the CORTS corridor to the north. This rural area includes natural resource features interspersed with agricultural areas and rural residences. The natural resource features include: the wetland habitat associated with the large number of streams, the mineral aggregate potential of the drumlins, the scattered woodlots, and the upland and valley land habitat.

R4 RURAL/AGRICULTURAL - SOUTHERN SLOPE OF OAK RIDGES MORAINÉ

Area Description
This area includes some of the prime agricultural land in the district. It is bounded on the south by the urban and urbanizing areas of Markham and Pickering, on the west by the urban corridor of Highway 11 (Yonge Street) in Markham and Richmond Hill and on the north by the Oak Ridges Moraine. The primary features in this area are: productive woodlots; the cold water tributaries of Duffins Creek; scattered small lakes, ponds and wetlands; dispersed wildlife habitat; and areas of high mineral aggregate potential.

Resource Management Policies
The Ministry will continue to enhance the rural character of the area. Municipalities will be encouraged to include policies for resource management which recognize the significant features of the area. The wetland areas will be managed to contribute to viewing, trapping and recreational hunting opportunities. Private landowners will be encouraged to recognize and utilize the Ministry's advisory and extension services in order to ensure the continuation of the character of these lands. Pefferlaw Brook, Talbot River and a variety of other streams traversing the area will be managed to ensure a viable fishery. Stream bank stabilization activities will be encouraged. Disturbance of the stream beds will be discouraged. Mineral aggregate extraction will be monitored to ensure proper use of the resource and to minimize other resource conflicts. Rehabilitation and sequential land use will be encouraged. Forest management activities will be co-ordinated to provide wood products, recreational opportunities, and fishery and wildlife habitat enhancement.

R5 RURAL

Area Description
This area is located north of the Oak Ridges Moraine and is bounded by the Holland Marsh to the west and the CORTS corridor to the north. This rural area includes natural resource features interspersed with agricultural areas and rural residences. The natural resource features include: the wetland habitat associated with the large number of streams, the mineral aggregate potential of the drumlins, the scattered woodlots, and the upland and valley land habitat.

Resource Management Policies
Resource management will continue to enhance the rural character of the area. Municipalities will be encouraged to include policies for resource management which recognize the significant features of the area. The wetland areas will be managed to contribute to viewing, trapping and recreational hunting opportunities. Private landowners will be encouraged to recognize and utilize the Ministry's advisory and extension services in order to ensure the continuation of the character of these lands. Pefferlaw Brook, Talbot River and a variety of other streams traversing the area will be managed to ensure a viable fishery. Stream bank stabilization activities will be encouraged. Disturbance of the stream beds will be discouraged. Mineral aggregate extraction will be monitored to ensure proper use of the resource and to minimize other resource conflicts. Rehabilitation and sequential land use will be encouraged. Forest management activities will be co-ordinated to provide wood products, recreational opportunities, and fishery and wildlife habitat enhancement.

R6 RURAL

Area Description
This area is located north of the Oak Ridges Moraine and is bounded by the Holland Marsh to the west and the CORTS corridor to the north. This rural area includes natural resource features interspersed with agricultural areas and rural residences. The natural resource features include: the wetland habitat associated with the large number of streams, the mineral aggregate potential of the drumlins, the scattered woodlots, and the upland and valley land habitat.

Resource Management Policies
Resource management will continue to enhance the rural character of the area. Municipalities will be encouraged to include policies for resource management which recognize the significant features of the area. The wetland areas will be managed to contribute to viewing, trapping and recreational hunting opportunities. Private landowners will be encouraged to recognize and utilize the Ministry's advisory and extension services in order to ensure the continuation of the character of these lands. Pefferlaw Brook, Talbot River and a variety of other streams traversing the area will be managed to ensure a viable fishery. Stream bank stabilization activities will be encouraged. Disturbance of the stream beds will be discouraged. Mineral aggregate extraction will be monitored to ensure proper use of the resource and to minimize other resource conflicts. Rehabilitation and sequential land use will be encouraged. Forest management activities will be co-ordinated to provide wood products, recreational opportunities, and fishery and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Resource Management Policies
The major use of these lands is presently areas which are less viable for agriculture are compatible. The Ministry will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to ensure that forest planting will be directed to the lower cold water tributaries and wildlife habitat areas with productive woodlots.

Fishery program interests will encourage and will discourage alterations to stream bed and other wildlife habitat is limited. The Ministry will work with the landowners, conservation authorities, municipalities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to ensure wise use of the agricultural and natural resource features. Forest planting will be directed to the lower cold water tributaries and wildlife habitat areas with productive woodlots.

S SHORELINE OF LAKE ONTARIO

Area Description
The northern shore of Lake Ontario, the interface between the land area and the water area, has been identified as a separate unit. The area includes wetlands, as well as major urban development backshore.

Several Ministry programs have areas of interest along this fringe: fisheries—the mouths of major cold water rivers and streams (i.e., Credit River, Duffins Creek); wildlife—the waterfowl and wetland habitat of the river estuaries and the Toronto Islands; Leslie Street Spit area; and lands—access to the shoreline, the occupation of Crown land (land under water), in addition to hazardous slopes and shoreline instability.

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U URBAN AND URBANIZING

Area Description
This area includes the main urban and urbanizing areas in the district, that is, areas that are currently urban or because of local official plan designations, will likely be urbanized within the next 20 years. These areas include: the regional Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the City of Mississauga, the City of Brampton, the Town of Pickering and the Town of Ajax. In addition, the built up areas of Caledon, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Newmarket and the communities of Caledon East, Bolton, Nobleton, Maple, Stouffville and Uxbridge are rapidly urbanizing.

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Resource Management Policies
Urban development severely limits the potential for resource management in this area. Most mineral aggregate and forest resource areas in the urban and urbanizing zone have been removed from the program strategy because it is unlikely that they will contribute to target achievement. The Ministry will work with the local municipalities and conservation authorities to encourage proper resource use in these areas. Wetland and recreational concerns are addressed by the Ministry in response to municipal and conservation authority programs. The Ministry will encourage the local municipalities and conservation authorities to protect any identified areas in their local municipal plans and watershed plans.

Resource Management Policies
The major use of these lands is presently agricultural. Resource management will be encouraged on those areas which are less viable for agricultural activities, or where agricultural activities and resource management are compatible. The Ministry will work with the landowners, conservation authorities, municipalities and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food to ensure wise use of the agricultural and natural resource features. Forest planting will be directed to the lower cold water tributaries and wildlife habitat areas with productive woodlots.

Fishery program interests will encourage stream bank stabilization, erosion control, and planting for shading, and will discourage alterations to stream beds. Wetland and other wildlife habitat is limited. The Ministry will attempt to protect and maintain the existing parcels to provide viewing, trapping and recreational hunting opportunities where appropriate. Mineral aggregate activity will continue where licensed resources exist. Rehabilitation of these sites followed by sequential land use will be sought.

S SHORELINE OF LAKE ONTARIO

Area Description
The northern shore of Lake Ontario, the interface between the land area and the water area, has been identified as a separate unit. The area includes the mouths of several major rivers, a number of associated wetlands, as well as major urban development associated with the urban and urbanizing areas further backshore.

Several Ministry programs have areas of interest along this fringe: fisheries—the mouths of major cold water rivers and streams (i.e., Credit River, Duffins Creek); wildlife—the waterfowl and wetland habitat of the river estuaries and the Toronto Islands; Leslie Street Spit area; and lands—access to the shoreline, the occupation of Crown land (land under water), in addition to hazardous slopes and shoreline instability.

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Area Description
This area includes the main urban and urbanizing areas in the district, that is, areas that are currently urban or because of local official plan designations, will likely be urbanized within the next 20 years. These areas include: the regional Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto, the City of Mississauga, the City of Brampton, the Town of Pickering and the Town of Ajax. In addition, the built up areas of Caledon, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Newmarket and the communities of Caledon East, Bolton, Nobleton, Maple, Stouffville and Uxbridge are rapidly urbanizing.

Resource Management Policies
Urban development severely limits the potential for resource management in this area. Most mineral aggregate and forest resource areas in the urban and urbanizing zone have been removed from the program strategy because it is unlikely that they will contribute to target achievement. The Ministry will work with the local municipalities and conservation authorities to encourage proper resource use in these areas. Wetland and recreational concerns are addressed by the Ministry in response to municipal and conservation authority programs. The Ministry will encourage the local municipalities and conservation authorities to protect any identified areas in their local municipal plans and watershed plans.